

ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

Andover, everywhere and always, first, last, the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Vol. IV. No. 26.

ANDOVER, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1891.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

ON LOOKING BACKWARD

Over our past sales in the Shirt Department, we find the increase to be very large, which necessitates a much larger stock than heretofore.

WE HAVE ONE WHICH IS A SIGHT TO BEHOLD.

Nearly endless in varieties.

The Population of our Little Valley

May think they have seen all we have to show, and perhaps all that can be shown in the line of shirts.

AH!

But little did they think what was being held back, during that deadly battle, to come up in the rear and grasp the victorious banner.

THOSE

Having the audacity to say we have not the finest line of shirts to be shown in Lawrence, should scour up their ideas on what we have exhibited, and then stroll around for a peep into our West window, where they will see displayed the most gorgeous line of novelties in the Shirt outfit ever witnessed on Essex St. THIS LINE COMPRISES Plain and Fancy Flannels, Zephyrs, Madras, Oxford, Cheviots, Pongees, Sateens, Fine Silks, Silk Stripes, Silk Welts, Etc.

ONE OF OUR LEADERS.

For the Spring and Summer is the "Negligee" Cheviot Shirt, with laundered bosoms, collars and cuffs, which are attached. We have ties of same goods to match. A beautiful line of LADIES BLOUSES accompany this showing.

Bicknell Bros.



LOCAL NEWS.

The attendants at the South Church Sunday morning will be addressed by Rev. C. J. Ryder, District Secretary of the A. M. A.

Concert by Ladies Schubert Quartette in Town Hall May 1.

Miss Virginia Bryant of Boston made a short visit in town this week.

F. P. Higgins played several mandolin solos for the "Italian Festa" held at Trinity Church, Lawrence, Wednesday night.

Joseph Johnson's house on Salem Street is receiving a new coat of paint.

At Christ Church, next Sunday evening, Bishop Coleman of Delaware will confirm the candidates from this church, and also, at the same time, those from St. Thomas' Church of Methuen.

The Boston College nine will cross bats with the Phillips Academy team on the campus to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. E. C. Kelly has again opened for the season her millinery rooms in Carter's Block.

The new lodge of the Royal Arcanum will be instituted in A. O. U. W. Hall next Tuesday evening.

The auction at the Wilson estate on School Street last Saturday was well attended, but all the articles were not sold and a finishing up sale was held Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.

Joseph Simpson is quite ill at his home in Marland Village.

Rev. Prof. Francis G. Peabody, D.D., of Harvard University, preaches at the Chapel next Sunday.

The Haverhill base-ball nine defeated the Phillips team again Wednesday afternoon, on the campus, by a score of 5 to 3.

Peter D. Smith is moving into the Smith homestead on the West Parish road. Its thorough renovation and the improvements make it one of the handsomest residences in town.

May Lord of Malden has been visiting at the home of Geo. T. Abbott this week.

The Boards of Selectmen and School Committee will meet next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock to elect a successor to Dr. Seth Merrill, who was obliged to resign from the School Committee.

Grace Quimby, of Malden, visited friends in town this week.

The Notes Club held a meeting in the club house Tuesday evening, and transacted business of importance, but the election of officers for the ensuing year was deferred until Friday evening, April 17, when it is hoped there will be a large attendance, as other matters of interest to all are to come up.

The advance sale of tickets assures a large attendance at the Apron and Necktie party in the Town Hall to-night.

The members of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the South Church are to have a nice entertainment in the vestry Tuesday evening April 21. It will consist of a dumb-bell drill and fencing by four young ladies from the Malden High School, a burlesque on Shakespeare's "Macbeth," selections by an orchestra and other attractions. The admission will be 25 cents and such a programme should draw a large number.

John McDonald of Boston was fined \$5 for drunkenness, by Judge Poor, Wednesday morning. McDonald was the driver of a furniture wagon, which with a heavy load was on the way from Lawrence to Boston. He had evidently imbibed too freely of something stronger than water, and was in no condition to drive his team. He had run into the gutter on the Hill, when Chief Cheever took him in charge and gave him a chance to get sober at the Police Station. He paid his fine and departed.

Lieut. Wadhams, U. S. N., of this town was one of the guests at the Republican Club dinner in Boston, Wednesday night.

The new stone crusher for the street department has arrived, and will soon be put together and in working order.

The Ladies' Charitable Society of the South Church always has a way of providing very pleasant affairs, and their Apron and Bag sale, Tuesday night, was no exception. It was quite well attended and the different tables looked very pretty.

John Alden's microscopic exhibition proved a very entertaining feature of the evening both to young and old. It was all through a most enjoyable evening. The object was to obtain money to build a new kitchen in the church. We have not learned whether the profit was sufficient or not for this purpose, but their efforts certainly deserved it.

Brainard Cummings has staked out the land in Barnard's Court for the addition to Barnard's Block. Mr. Cummings will do the wood work, and M. E. White the brick work.

Dennis Driscoll, formerly employed by the Andover Electric Company, has gone to San Francisco, Cal., where he has secured a good situation.

The flatters are up marking out the land for Joseph Loud's new house on Maple Avenue. Hardy and Cole will build it.

The Tyer Rubber Company's Office, which is now located in the Findley house, was broken into sometime during Wednesday night, entrance being gained through a window. The only booty obtained was about ten dollars in money, and five dollars worth of postage stamps, which were in a drawer in a desk. Chief of Police Cheever is looking up the case.

Those who heard the Ladies Schubert Quartette of Boston in the South Church, last spring, will remember how enjoyable it was, and with many more will doubtless wish to hear them again May 1, when they will appear in the Town Hall, under the auspices of the King's Daughters, to whose charitable work the proceeds will be devoted. The quartette is about returning from a most successful tour to California, and every evening into May is taken up. They should have a large audience. Tickets will be offered for sale next week at 35 cents, and may also be obtained a few days in advance at the Andover Bookstore. The best seats are sure to go very quick.

Samuel Ward has been transferred from the Boston office of the Tyer Rubber Co. to the Andover office.

The April meeting of the Congregational Club has been postponed to Monday evening, April 30, at Lawrence.

Charles Anderson, who has lived in Nehemiah Smith's house, on Maple Avenue, has moved to Bradford.

Miss Jennie Birnie will teach at the South Centre School while Miss Morrison is absent. Miss Edna Noyes will take Miss Birnie's place in the North District.

Superintendent Morton of the Merrimack Valley Street Railway thinks that the Andover line will be in running order by the middle of June or the first of July.

Harry Ashness has secured a position as a street car conductor in Boston.

The Fanchard Odetts will do escort duty in the procession on Memorial Day.

It is expected that rooms in J. W. Barnard's new building will be occupied by Allen Hinton and by H. F. Chase.

The Andover Grange meets next Tuesday. It will be an evening with four American humorists, Mark Twain, Bill Nye, Artemus Ward and Josh Billings. Each member is to furnish a quotation or forfeit ten cents to the treasury.

The question as to who will be the next Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts is one of interest to many in our town, especially those belonging to that society. The following interview was seen among others in the Boston Herald, Monday:

Mr. Marcus Morton was seen in his office in the Equitable building, and in answer to a request for his views, said: "I most assuredly favor the election of Rev. Phillips Brooks, but I am almost certain he would decline the honor if it were tendered him. He, no doubt, realizes that he can do more practical work in his present position than as a bishop, and, as I believe he has no ambition in that direction, it would be folly to tender him the nomination. Trinity Church without Phillips Brooks would immediately show signs of decay, as it would be impossible to fill his place in the estimation of a large number of the communicants of that society."

A Sancy Window

Is that which contains the prettiest and largest array of summer novelties in shirts ever exhibited to our appreciative citizens. We think that we are justified in feeling proud of our selection, and do not hesitate to call attention to the same. We have in stock between four and five hundred dozen shirts, which include fancy French Flannels, Zephyrs, Madras, Oxford, Cheviots, Pongees, Sateens, and Silks, with and without stripes, etc., etc. But the prince of styles is the "Negligee" Cheviot, with laundered collars and cuffs attached; absolutely new this season. All these beautiful styles can be seen at Bicknell Brothers', Lawrence, Mass.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A pure medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt-rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at Arthur Biles' Drugstore.

WHY NOT use the best. The best is the cheapest. Try World Soap, it always gives satisfaction.

November Club.

At the meeting of the November Club on Monday, Prof. George Palmer of Harvard College, gave a lecture on "Homer."

In listening to Prof. Palmer on any topic the feeling is irresistible that he is only giving out, as the occasion requires, a small portion of the mass of knowledge he possesses on the subject, a few refreshing and quickening draughts from a copious spring. With Homer for his theme, however, the spring expands into a boundless ocean of thought and fancy, and the ladies of the Club and their invited guests received of its spray and were exhilarated. He spoke of himself as an enthusiast on his subject, master we should rather say, for none but a master could, in the short limits of the lecture, convey an idea so simply and clearly of these literary masterpieces whose whole movement of life was under conditions so unlike our own. He treated the Homeric question with characteristic good sense, making it an unimportant one, and saying no better solution of it was likely to be reached than that of a boy in Prof. Goodwin's class, who said, "Homer did not write these works but they were written by another man of the same name."

Prof. Palmer claimed, however, a unity in them and a definite thought worked out and illustrated by the events of the Iliad and Odyssey. In the Iliad he saw represented the futility of human passions and purposes when in opposition to the will of the gods. In the Odyssey the positive side of the same truth is brought out, how sure is the success of right purposes and plans however beset with difficulties and hindrances the way may be. He spoke in general terms only of the Iliad, devoting the greater part of the time to the Odyssey, to which he gives the preference. He unfolded the plan of the work, dividing it into blocks of four books. Then to aid in its understanding he gave a most charming description of the conditions under which it was written, the life of the Greeks at that time, in the home, in the state, their religion, conceptions of the gods and a future state. He then selected three typical Homeric women, Nausicaa, Helen, and Penelope, whom he brought before his hearers by reading from his own translation of the Odyssey. Had he given but that reading alone it would have been an ample treat; for he has caught the simple flowing style of the Greeks with singular exactness, and his own manner in reading suits it perfectly withal. He held his audience for more than an hour and a half with a spell of delight, their only regret being the necessary return to the "complexities of modern life," which took the aggravated form of a discussion of amendments to the Club constitution in the business meeting which followed immediately.

LAWRENCE.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph company has petitioned the city for a right to place its wires underground.

Local talent is to present Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera "Pinafore" in the Opera House next Monday and Tuesday evenings.

The board of railroad commissioners has granted the petition of the Merrimack Valley Street Railway Company for the right to issue \$350,000 in bonds and to add \$100,000 to its capital stock, making the total of the latter \$150,000. This is done in order to equip the road with electricity, including power station, engines, and boilers and the building of the Andover line.

Elmer Morton, who has had charge of the stables of the M. V. Street Railway Co. has accepted the superintendency of the Gloucester street railway.

The new Arlington mill is expected to be in full running order by July.

The Policemen's annual ball, Monday night, was attended by about two hundred couples.

Major Merrill was acquitted of the crime of stealing the Mayor's rooster at the mock trial in City Hall, Friday evening. The affair was a very successful one and largely attended.

The Board of Health is anxious to know if the city is going to build a crematory for refuse matter. The present place for dumping the matter near the Spicket will in all probability be justly objected to and some provision will have to be made.

Twenty-six special policemen did duty Monday night while the regulars were dancing at City Hall, but there was only one drunk registered at the station.

The usual May Breakfast will be held this year, and there is to be a sale of fancy and domestic articles on the afternoon and evening of April 30 previous.

The popularity which Hood's Sarsaparilla enjoys as a spring medicine is wonderful. It possesses just those elements of health-giving, blood-purifying and appetite-restoring which everybody seems to need at this season. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

J. F. RICHARDS, M.D.

Residence and Office

Cor. Main St. and Punchard Avenue.

DR. ABBOTT

Office and Residence, 43 Main Street.

OFFICE HOURS.

Till 9 A.M.; 1 to 3 P.M.; after 6 P.M.

C. W. SCOTT, M. D.

SURGEON & HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

49 MAIN STREET

Office Hours, until 9 a.m.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p.m.

J. A. LEITCH, M. D.

Office Hours, till 8.30 A.M., 1 to 3 and after 7 P.M.

Barnard's Block, Andover.

DR. C. H. GILBERT,

DENTIST.

OFFICE HOURS:—8 to 12.30 A.M. 2 to 5.30 P.M.

BANK BLOCK, ANDOVER, MASS.

EDWARD M. CURRIER, M. D., D. M. D.

(M.D., Heidelberg; D.M.D. Harvard.)

DENTIST,

Chickering Hall, 153 Tremont Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

Special attention to all Gold, Crown and Bridge Work. Artificial Teeth without Plates. Regulate Children's teeth.

C. J. A. MARIER,

TUNER AND REPAIRER OF

Pianos and Organs,

Teacher of Violin. Leader of Orchestras.

Address:

Marier's Music Store, 459 Essex Street, Lawrence.

Housekeepers

WHO ARE THINKING OF ADDING TO THEIR STOCK OF

TABLE AND CHAMBER LINEN.

Will find it to their advantage to call and see the samples of these Goods from one of the best houses in Boston, and order just what they want, at

Mrs. Ramsdell's,

37 MAIN STREET.

N. B.—Goods ordered of her stamped free of charge.

Wm. Forbes & Sons,

450 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.

SANITARY ENGINEERS.

Agents for Gurney Hot Water Heater and Plumber and Victor Heaters.

Plans and Estimates furnished and all work guaranteed. Telephone 292-3.

TO THE LADIES OF ANDOVER.

A cordial invitation is extended to call and examine the New Stock of Spring and Summer Millinery, at lowest prices in the city. No trouble in showing goods and satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. C. R. PIKE.

FRENCH MILLINERY, 210 ESSEX STREET LAWRENCE MASS.

GEORGE S. COLE,

Carpenter & Builder

Maple Avenue, Andover.

All Jobbing receives careful and prompt attention.

WE GOT IT FOR YOU WHAT?

Why, the freshest, purest and most delicious supply of maple syrup and sugar that can be purchased in the market. The Majestic Maples of Vermont have not yet ceased their famous flow of sap and as rapidly as they are tapped the supply is sent into the market for the consumption of the country. We have just received a large quantity of these delicious, wholesome and palatable goods and we cordially invite the people of Andover to call at our store and convince themselves of the truthfulness of this advertisement. We are selling one gallon cans of super-fine syrup, the best quality of the highest graded syrup of this year's sap, for \$1.10. We are selling another syrup whose flavor and quality is very good for \$1.00 per gallon can. We have also some smaller cans, for people who do not desire a larger quantity for 90 cts. These syrups are directly from the farms of Vermont. They are made from the sap which has been drawn during the past six weeks and cannot but please every consumer of a pure, healthy and new syrup.

Maple Sugar.

This year's sugar is of remarkably delicious flavor. It is light in color, of superior grade and is made from the best and greatest syrup in the market. Our Cream Maple Sugar at 30 cents a pound is positively the richest and most palatable we have ever had in stock. We have another grade for 15 cents per pound which is also new and being sold in large quantities. This we will sell two pounds for 25 cents. Come in and see our syrups and sugar. We are confident they will please you; we have put them on our counters for the purpose of pleasing you and giving you the best goods in the market for the money.

J. H. Campion & Co.

Town of Andover.

WHEREAS: There is a vacancy in the Board of School Committee which must be filled in the manner required by law, which requires that the remaining members of the School Committee and the Board of Selectmen shall, after giving due public notice, proceed to fill said vacancy by election.

In compliance with the law we hereby appoint a meeting of the said Boards to be held in the Town House at three o'clock, Tuesday, April fourteenth, 1891, for the purpose of electing a member of the School Committee.

PETER D. SMITH, Chairman of Selectmen.
FREDERICK W. GREENE, Chairman of School Committee.

FOR SALE

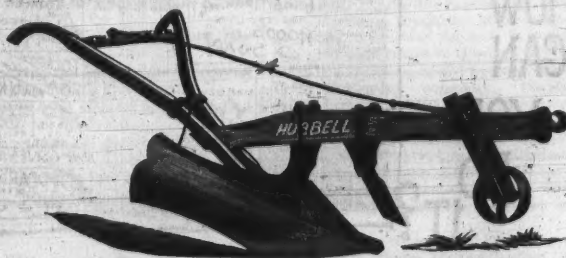
Houses and House-lots for sale on easy terms.

First Annual sale of lots at Auction will take place in May. "East Vale."

TO LET.

A nice tenement of five rooms, now ready Inquire of H. M. Hayward, Ballardvale.

Hardware. Farming Tools. Seeds.



M. E. AUSTIN & COMPANY,

Successors to Austin & Waller, 205 to 207 Essex Street,

LAWRENCE MASS.

For the Andover Townsman.
The Gutter in a Decanter.

Fifth Paper on the Sewage Question.

A process for the chemical separation of the offensive parts of sewage from the water flowing with it has been tested with varying results in this country and in Europe. Something that will assist precipitation, as newly slaked lime—in the proportion of 3 pounds to 1000 gallons—is added to the stream as it flows into the reservoir, resulting in a copious deposit at the bottom of the tank from which the clear water is drawn leaving the sediment to be removed dried and sold as manure. This process in use in many English towns has not seemed satisfactory to a Commission on the Sewage of Towns who report the water not purified—only clarified, and the manure which at first sold at 12 shillings a ton fell to 1 shilling, when the farmers found that the odor was not in proportion to its value. The clear water contains most of the constituents valuable for agricultural purposes, and retains about half the organic matter ready for a river precipitation and consequent "putrescence"; below the point of discharge the river water was reported in many cases to be very offensive. The moisture of the English atmosphere would be one of the factors which we would not have to contend with here in Massachusetts, and sunny France shows much better results in some of these experiments.

At Northampton, Eng., 12 bushels of lime and 6 gallons of chloride of iron to 1,000,000 gallons of sewage deodorized the stuff, but more slowly, and just as surely came the putrefaction in the river water, and the Court of Chancery granted an injunction against further operations. Many people think a little cologne, burnt coffee, or patent disinfectants so called will do the work of a thorough scouring and routing out of the unseen atom that deprived of its danger-flag, still fights a winning battle. Another process widely known has a mixture of alum clay, sulphuric acid, charcoal, and fresh blood. A soft black mud is precipitated which is run into drying moulds producing a good manure easily shipped. But the neighbors complain of the works as an "abomination" and the river suffers exactly as with the lime process, and is frowned upon by another Royal Commission on Pollution of Rivers. Gypsum, charcoal, clay, ashes, or peat, absorb in a mechanical, not a chemical manner some of the material, the heavy insoluble parts fall to the bottom, and only a part of the sewage is really precipitated as a chemical compound. The experiments at Worcester given a little later seem to have overcome most of this difficulty, however. About 8 years ago, I found an account in the Popular Science Monthly of what was being done at a paper mill at France. A pipe 2 feet in diameter carried the factory sewage under tubs filled with lime water with dashers to keep the lime suspended and gauged faucets to admit it to the pipes regularly, where artificial eddies were produced at intervals to insure thorough mixing. The mixture was distributed into 10 basins, 65x20 and 5 1-2 feet deep, placed by side. The water flowed in at one end near the bottom, and over the top at the other. In 6 hours a complete settling was effected, and when the bottom mud became flush with the discharge in the entering pipe, a gate shut off the supply, the water in the tank was drawn off and the mud discharged through a valve into lower drainage basins with tight sides, but supplied at bottom with coarse ashes and pipes to carry the remaining water into a collector. In three days, according to the weather, the mud cracks, and in a week it holds only about 75 per cent of water, and is easily shovelled from the sieve which does not need cleaning. The mud is carted away and dried without fuel, without odor, down to 15 per cent of water when it is ready for transportation. This process was tried on sewage with the same results; five acres were required to dispose of 10,000 cubic meters in 24 hours. The report calculated 150 acres as necessary for the sewage of Paris which required 3750 acres for an irrigation scheme under consideration. Another scheme of absorption from a distant reservoir and slow oxidation required three times as much land. Besides the advantage in space, the estimate of the whole cost by this method was only half that by the others, and the dry manure containing 11 to 15 parts nitrogen and 20 to 25 of phosphate of lime in a cubic meter would fertilize about 75,000 acres of land.

At Worcester, Mass., the Coventry system, suggested by Anderson an Englishman, is in operation. The sewage of Worcester discharges into Mill Brook and thence into the Blackstone. The daily flow is 4,000,000 gallons. The same amount is treated at the Quinsigamond works, but is so well diluted with brook water that the amount varies from 1-10 to 2-3 of the whole, and a good part of the sewage therefore flows into the Blackstone.

They hope within two years to turn the channel of the brook and thus get control of the whole sewage. In the Coventry system, the acid of the mass is neutralized, a heavy soluble precipitate disposes of the solid matter suspended, and the "alum salts" unite with the organic matter. They had much trouble at first with the varying character of the flow. House sewage is easily handled, but the discharge from hundreds of factories proved a puzzle. Book theories were of no use, so the Superintendent calmly sat down and watched the flow from hour to hour and cast in his chemicals according to the report of the sample dipped up from time to time. What a pleasant business! 1,000,000 gallons filling four basins was the amount daily treated last July but they hoped with electric light to run the works day and night, and increase to three times the amount. Though two-thirds of the sewage had to go unpurified, the towns below Worcester reported an improvement in the dirty river. Northbridge saw the river bottom for the first time in 10 years. The water flowing from the works was clear and without odor, and a sample exhibited at the Board of Health meeting in October showed no signs of organic matter after two weeks, while a sample of filtered sewage from the same supply was as cloudy as milk and water indicating decomposition of such matter. The use of common lime at \$7 per ton, 2,000 to 3,000 lbs daily, and of alumina at \$25 a ton, only a part on when necessary. Jobbin's chemical oxide at \$32 was found very powerful, but given up as a needless expense. The lime has to be ground up, and the flying dust in the air is uncomfortable to the workmen. Part of the sewage is pumped through a 3-inch pipe into the mixing tank and carried into the sluice which conveys the main flow to be treated. Monday forenoon a great quantity of soap-suds has to be tackled and alum fights with pearline, etc., and gives the lime a chance at the "grease."

In the afternoon, a dark green color suddenly heralds the coming of the acid water with iron in solution from the foundries and wire factories. At first the iron interfered and spoiled the basin but they have learned to crowd in 70 grains of lime to the gallon. Red dye was quite a study for a time. Surface water interferes most with the precipitation as the dirt from the street hangs to the water very pluckily. Tannery vats, copperworks, etc., keep up a pleasing variety for the chemical student. The Punchard Cadets should attend to Chemistry for this new kind of business will require more minds, by and by. In 6 hours as in the French experiment given above the settling is complete. One hour more runs off the clear water and pumps out the sludge which is not dried as in France but is spread out over some land they had to fill up and when the grade is complete they hope to have a furnace for drying the mud which has, so far, given no bad odor. The cost of maintaining operations, excluding interest on the plant will probably be \$22000 a year but requires careful superintendence to keep within this limit. Oct. 15 the monthly meeting of the State and local boards was held at Worcester, who entertained the 55 gentlemen present in such a way that they became enthusiastic. Prof. Drown of the Institute of Technology, who had seen a thing or two abroad said our Worcester's work could not be beaten. Dr. Kennicott read a paper and argued that Worcester's way was best for her but that other towns would have to consider local needs. Providence, though near the ocean, would be obliged to use this system for sewage (probably for the tide obstructions given in the last paper).

KNOW NOTHING.

Alcohol Once More.

I have no desire to prolong this controversy, and so far as myself and "J." are concerned there is but little need of further debate. I have said my word, and he has kindly and courteously replied; and whether the microbe which causes fermentation and produces alcohol, is a vegetable or an animal, may be still a matter of suspense with the readers of the TOWNSMAN. I am certainly willing to leave what has been said on both sides to their candid judgment, trusting that they will read also the authorities to which I have referred.

But here comes "John Alden" breathing the spirit of battle and brandishing his weapons very much after the style of the famous knight of La Mancha. Let me say, in the first place, in reply to his fiery philippic, that it would have been a little more courteous on his part, to have waited till the discussion between myself and "J." was concluded before he stepped into the arena bristling with war paint and feathers. "J." I have no doubt is abundantly able to manage his own case and needs no outside help. In the second place, let me kindly hint that this is a question that cannot be easily turned aside

by a laugh or a sneer, or brushed away by any flippant flourish of the pen. He may accuse another of "nonsense," but that is neither wit nor argument. Then he shows his profound knowledge of the subject by his brilliant remark, "Can it be that I did not know that with every mouthful of yeast-raised bread which he ate, he devoured millions of his terrible 'yeast animal' head, body, excrement and all?" Now I have no doubt that such consequences would certainly follow provided I ate my bread before it was baked. But this I am not in the habit of doing. And I should have expected Brother "Alden's" extensive reading of those "German, French, and English scientists" would have taught him that the alcohol in the dough was expelled, and the microbes destroyed by the heat of the oven in the baking process. There is certainly many an intelligent housewife who does know this. And this is the reason why she frequently scalds her milk; heats her meat, and prepares as she does, her canned fruit in its season to prevent fermentation or putrefaction. Both heat and cold are death to these millions of living germs and their products.

Then "John Alden" seems to think that the article in the April Century places this subject beyond all farther controversy. Now whether Pasteur and others would feel that they are correctly represented by the writer of that article is a question. I prefer myself to go for light to the original sources; and if I understand the meaning of words, Pasteur, Tyndall, Papillon, and others, teach that microbes are "living beings." And this, although swinging back and forth between the vegetable and the animal theory, the writer in the Century herself admits. She says, in speaking of the yeast plant, that it "has become immortalized as the type of a class of living beings whose importance seems proportioned to their incredible minuteness and their potency to their invisibility." This may seem to be a contradiction in terms, but it is a specimen of the way in which this writer treats this subject. She again says "Like other plants, microbes require oxygen for their development. But instead of appropriating oxygen from the air, they withdraw it from the molecules of organic matter in which they may find themselves imbedded." Now it is really one of the characteristics of the vegetable kingdom "to require oxygen for its development?" If it is, then this writer is at war with all past teaching on this subject. Turning to "Webster's Unabridged," I find under the word "plant" this definition given which notes a distinction between an animal and a plant: "In the plant, oxygen is excreted, and carbonic acid is a source of nutriment; while in animals carbonic acid is excreted, and oxygen is essential to life." Now if this definition and distinction be correct it entirely upsets the botanical theory of microbes as given by the writer in the Century, and Brother Alden must look to some other source for aid and comfort. If oxygen is essential to the life of animals and not of vegetables, then according to the declaration of Mary Putnam Jacobi, herself, the yeast microbe is an animal, since she expressly states that oxygen is necessary to its nutrition and development. I see no way of avoiding this conclusion. I am sorry to disturb Mr. A.'s bright dreams, and trust that when he again commends to the attention of the readers of the TOWNSMAN an article from the Century he will be more fortunate in its selection, and not furnish one containing statements at war with the dictionaries used in our common schools and which annihilates his own theory.

NOTE.—I stated in my first paper on this subject that "In the course of time this fermentation process stops." And why does it stop? Simply because this grape or apple juice has become so strongly impregnated with this animal excrement or alcohol that it destroys the microbe itself, so that the animal is literally strangled in its own filth." And I find this Century article confirms this view. It says, "It has long been known that the products formed during the growth and respiration of bacteria always suffice, when accumulated in sufficient quantity to annihilate their existence."

Good Roads.

Among the necessities of civilization are good thoroughfares, both in town and country. They promote business and add to the pleasures of life. The facilities of travel should be made as easy and comfortable as the means for improvement will allow. Boston and many of the suburban towns take a just pride in their well made streets, and yet much remains to be done. Boston has still many unpaved streets. The country roads, however, need the most attention. Now there is no uniformity in making roads, and in some cases they are much neglected. Several public spirited gentlemen have brought this matter to the attention of the Leg-

islature, and ask it to pass such laws as will give a uniform system for the care for all public roads of the State. It is estimated that under present circumstances the average sum of money expended annually on the roads of the State is \$3,500,000, of which at least one-third is injudiciously expended or actually wasted. Competent engineers have estimated the waste at fifty per cent, owing to the incapacity, inexperience, or wilful carelessness of the officials having charge of the expenditures, or lack of knowledge and proper facilities to utilize labor and materials to the best advantage.

The committee on roads and bridges have given two hearings to the petitioners, and a bill has been submitted to the Legislature. The scope of the bill may be gathered from the reading of the order for the hearing, which is as follows:

Ordered, That the committee on Roads and Bridges consider the expediency of establishing a State Board of Road Engineers who shall have supervision of the construction and repairs of all roads in the commonwealth leading from town to town, town to city, or city to town, and of providing for a mileage payment from the State treasury to cities and towns constructing such roads in accordance with the orders and approval of said State Board, and of providing proper compensation and expenses for said Board and its necessary assistants.

The bill provides for the costs of construction and reconstruction of roads in a manner that will be hardly felt by tax-payers.—Reading Chronicle.

Heroic Life.

A beautiful extract from an eloquent address by Prof. E. P. Thwing on the Heroic Element in National Life: "The name of Lincoln is second to none in its bright, heraldic glory! For Washington and thee, twin obelisks will rise, Their base the continent—their apex in the skies."

Both these heroic souls fed their faith in the closet. Kneeling on the snow at Valley Forge, Washington wrestled in prayer. One who overheard him, told his comrades that victory was sure. Kneeling in his secret place prayer, Lincoln was heard pleading with God on the morning of his first inauguration. The concluding sentences of his address had just been penned. He read them to his wife and family, and then bade them leave him alone for awhile. They retired, but in another room they heard his voice in fervent supplication. For four weary years God held the hand that held the helm of state. Then came the end which the President had long anticipated, of which he had dreamed, and the spectre of which continually haunted him. The day of his death was the happiest of his life, said his wife. The last moments of his consciousness were spent in conversation about the future. He hoped with her to go to the Holy Land, and see Jerusalem. With that word half spoken on his tongue—"Jerusalem!" the bullet of Booth entered his brain and released his royal soul! An angel escort were waiting to conduct him into the presence of his Lord in Jerusalem above! His sad, yet loving eyes forever closed; his hands dropped limp by his side—hands that had broken the shackles of millions—"the life-blood from those veins, the best, the sweetest of the land, drips slowly down, and death's ooze already begins its little bubbles on the lips."

"He breathed the long, long night away to slumber like repose; But 'twas the sun in all his state Illumined the eastern skies. He passed through glory's morning gate And walked in Paradise."

My Father, I ask thy help. I need thy love and care. Keep me safe from every ill, Lead me anywhere.

Where thou leadest, I will go, Though there storms and trials be, Care and grief and every woe, If thou, Lord, leadest me.

Lord, thou wilt abide with me, Be my shield from every fear, In the mountains on the sea, I am safe if thou art near. Sometimes if I am tempted sore, And forget the Father's care, Let me know thou lovest me more, And art with me everywhere.

When I'm tempted keep me firm, Let me not forget thy word; And forget not thy strong arm, But remember "God is love."

Love that shields from every ill, Takes away all care and pain, Bends us all beneath his will, And bids us hope again.

Love is the strongest human tie; How much stronger than is thine If earthly love should fade and die, There is still the love divine.

A. L., 14 years old.

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you? You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a Nerve Tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alternative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a Bottle. Price 50c. at Arthur Bliss' Drugstore.

What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings, which pass painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet, which developes ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it. How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. 25c. per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

Chocolates

—AND—

FINE CANDIES.

Ice Cream Soda.

ROBINSON'S

273 Essex St., - Lawrence.

T. DOBSON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

667 Essex Street, Lawrence.
Special Reduction for the next 30 days.
Call and see us.

H. F. CHASE, MACHINIST, LOCK AND GUNSMITH. SAW FILING.

And all kinds of light machine work neatly and promptly done. Guns for sale and to let. Load shells always on hand. Shop on Park Street, opposite Engine House, Andover.

BRAINARD CUMMINGS, CARPENTER & BUILDER, LUMBER.

New Shop, cor. Park and Bartlett Sts., ANDOVER, MASS.
Residence, cor. Park Street and Punchard Ave.

ELM HOUSE STABLES,

W. H. Higgins, Prop'r.
Carriages furnished for all kinds of parties, weddings, etc. First-class teams. Prompt and efficient service.
ELM SQUARE, ANDOVER.

JOHN H. DEAN, Merchant Tailor,

AND DEALER IN
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, NECKTIES, SHIRTS, DRAWERS AND A LARGE VARIETY OF GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Motto: "Quick sales and small profits."

Alterations on Garments. Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing at short notice.

31 MAIN ST., ANDOVER.

SPRING STYLES

IN

CARPETS!

That some of our Andover friends will need new Carpets this Spring is a self-evident fact. The main question to decide is

Where shall we buy our new carpet?

Why not come in and look at our stock of new carpets? You will be able to decide at once that we carry everything new and desirable in the line of floor coverings. And as to prices—Do you think we would sell twice as many carpets as any other firm in town unless our prices were right? Then why not see our carpet stock and get our prices.

BYRON TRUETT & CO.

Essex St., x Lawrence.

THOS. E. RHODES,

Instructor in Piano, Organ and Harmony.
Agent for Vose & Sons pianos, and careful attention to piano tuning. Will act as Accompanist for any occasion.
Residence, Elm Street. P.O. Box 311

THOMAS P. HARRIMAN,

Home & Or Shaving & General Blacksmithing.
Park Street, Andover.

Piano-Forte Tuning.

William Garrett, a practical tuner of 25 years' experience, as tuner for Chickering & Sons and Abbot Female Seminary, will attend to orders for tuning at any time there are THREE orders on his order book at the Andover Bookstore.

Would You INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS?

(BEFORE) (AFTER)

How CAN YOU DO IT?



ADVERTISE JUDICIOUSLY.



J. M. BRADLEY.

Tailor and Furnisher.

FINE
SPRING-SUITINGS-SPRING

IN ALL LEADING STYLES.

MAIN STREET, ANDOVER, MASS.

For Sale!

THE PROPERTY, corner of Main and Harding Sts. known as Lucia Clark Estate. Double house containing two tenements of 10 rooms each. 1-3 Acre of land, fruit trees and small fruits. House in good repair. For further particulars inquire of

CHAS. S. PARKER
Park Street, . . . Andover, Mass.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the Heirs-at-Law, Next-of-Kin, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the Estate of KATHARINE FARRIS, late of North Andover, in said County, gentleman, deceased.

Whereas, A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to said Court, for Probate by Sarah F. Grosvenor and George H. Poor, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to them the executors therein named, and that they may be exempt from giving a surety or securities on their bond, for the reasons alleged in said petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Haverhill, in said County of Essex, on the second Monday of April, next, at nine o'clock, before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioners are hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, printed at Andover, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, Rollin E. Harmon, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

J. T. MAHONEY, Register.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES

Buying of the Andover Agent is to your advantage.

Both new and second hand machines, parts, lanterns, etc., ordered quickly.

Catalogue may be had of me or at Mr. Chase's Repair Shop.

E. R. SMITH,
27 BARTLET HALL.

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY
PAID IN \$1,000,000
The Company will pay dividends for the next two years at the rate of 7 percent per annum, and will issue its stock, with coupons attached, payable quarterly in July, October, January and April of each year. At the end of two years the very large surplus, and it will be its policy to pay a large 5% dividend may be consistent with safety and the best interests of the stockholders.

Sioux City has had, for three years past, and is still experiencing a phenomenal growth. Nine trunk line railroads already enter there and others are to be built this year. Immense manufacturing plants have been established, and are in successful operation. As an inevitable consequence, the population of the city is increasing with marvelous rapidity, and both the intrinsic and market value of real estate is being constantly enhanced.

One Million Three Hundred Thousand Dollars
Worth of choice property in and near the manufacturing centre of the city is owned and controlled by this company.

The Managers of the Company are experienced, conservative and successful business men, and five of its eight Directors are residents of Sioux City, who have for years been actively identified with its marvelous development.

To enable the Company to assist new manufacturers, and other industries, for the further development of their property, we offer for sale

2000 SHARES OF STOCK AT PAR
(\$100.00 per share), reserving the right to advance the price, without notice, to \$102.50.

Make Checks Payable to Order of

JOHN EATON, Gen'l Agent,
Room 30, Equitable Building, BOSTON, MASS.

THIS "AD." IS NEW.

IT WILL PAY EVERY GENTLEMAN IN ANDOVER TO READ IT.
EVERY WORD OF IT IS TRUE, AND THE SPACE IS OWNED BY THAT POPULAR YOUNG TAILOR,

P. J. Hannon

Whose aim is always to please and satisfy his patrons. He has the most stylish and most durable line of Woollen Cloths to be found in the world's market this Spring, and he is turning out more and better clothes than ever before. His Woollens are all new; they are stylish; they wear well; they are from the best mills in the world; and best of all, they are just as he represents them. HANNON has only one price, and every customer is treated precisely alike. Run in when you have an opportunity, and see if what this advertisement says isn't true.

THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, ANDOVER, MASS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
THE ANDOVER PRESS (Limited).

JOHN H. COLE, Managing Editor.
GEO. A. HIGGINS, Local Editor.

Subscription price, \$2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid and notice of the discontinuance given at this office, except at the option of the publisher.

All communications for the paper, to receive prompt attention, should be addressed to THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN.

All business matters should be addressed to THE ANDOVER PRESS.

The ANDOVER TOWNSMAN being the only newspaper published in Andover, offers an especially valuable field for advertisers.

Advertising rates sent on application.

A thoroughly fitted STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE is connected with the TOWNSMAN, and all orders in this department will receive prompt and careful attention.

The Offices of the TOWNSMAN are in Draper's Block,
33 & 35 MAIN STREET.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Andover Post-Office.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10 1891

How easy it is to overstep the bounds of truth in the desire to make a sensation, is well illustrated this week in the statement published in a Boston paper under glaring headlines to the effect that regular calls are made upon Andover ministers by beer teams. The statement is made by the secretary of the Mass. Total Abstinence Society and is one that is calculated to go a good deal further than the boundary of the walls of the building in which it was made. Probably the police and residents of Andover have as much knowledge of what is being done in the illegal sale of liquor in Andover as the secretary of this society does and the statement is pronounced by them *unqualifiedly false*. Whether the ministers of Andover have liquor or not for occasional or regular use is their own business, and not the business of any society or newspaper, but whether or not teams are daily delivering, contrary to the law, beer and liquors to anybody in Andover is a matter that is of interest to every law-abiding citizen, and before such statements are made it would be well for all over zealous temperance advocates to be sure of the facts.

At no time in the history of our country has there been such universal interest in the matter of roads and road-making. There are now bills before several of the state legislatures looking toward a better system of control of road building and repair. Massachusetts is not behind in this matter as will be seen by reading a clipping on page 2 under the heading "Good Roads." A very valuable book has just been published by a number of Philadelphia gentlemen, which explains different systems of road making and which gives many valuable hints of care of roads from the best engineers of the world. There is being a great awakening on this question all along the line, and the results are already apparent in the new machines which are being built and new road engineering books being published.

The articles on Alcohol being published in the Townsman are arousing a great deal of interest. "L" and "J" have made some statements that have shown the alcohol question in a much clearer light, and whichever is right they have given a good deal of information on the subject. A reading of the article on our second page would indicate that the end is not yet reached in the discussion of this much discussed question.

There is said to be a very unsettled feeling among contractors at the present time on account of the labor market. The effects of this feeling are not especially noticeable in Andover but it nevertheless affects, quite a good deal, the building operations here. A well known builder told us recently that it is more expensive to build now than four years ago, and there is less building on that account. Workingmen in all ranks have rights that have undoubtedly been sadly abused in many cases, but the wrongs will never be remedied by too harsh dictation on their part. Rather will there be a danger of killing the goose that laid the golden egg than of forcing out a larger one.

The many new advertisements in our columns the past few weeks are better testimony than any self praise, as to the increasing popularity of the TOWNSMAN. Over three columns of new advertisements in three weeks is a good regard and subscriptions and sales bid fair to keep pace in the progress of our paper. A dozen columns of rumors and hearsays might be written each week, but a newspaper gains a lasting success from reliable news, and not from doubtful reports, and we are pleased to continue to follow our original plan to publish only what is properly authenticated.

Special Notice

If there are any Townsman subscribers, also subscribers to the Essex Eagle through this office, who are not receiving the Eagle promptly, they will confer a favor on the publishers by notifying us at once.

Location Accepted.

The Merrimack Valley Street Railway Company, through its proper officers, sent to the Selectmen of this town on Wednesday, its formal acceptance of the location in Andover, as finally granted by the Selectmen and according to the conditions named.

This would seem to indicate business and it is understood that work on the Andover line will begin very soon.

Annual Easter Sale.

The annual Easter sale of the Girls' Friendly Society of Christ Church, in the Parish building, last night, was not quite so well attended as it has been on previous occasions, but it was fully as enjoyable. The table of fancy articles, candy table, and table containing articles cooked by Miss Gordon's cooking class, were all well patronized, as were also the ice cream tables, supplied by Allen Hinton's favorite concoction. During the evening the audience was pleased with selections by the Phillips Academy band club, and by a well acted tableau, for which Miss Marion Chandler, sang a solo very nicely. The treasury of the society will doubtless be increased by this well conducted affair.

Piano Recitals.

The second piano recital of the Abbot Academy course will occur April 16, at the Town Hall. It will be one of unusual interest and rare beauty. Mr. Ethelbert Nevin, the pianist, is likewise a composer of acknowledged ability, and the fact that he is to play a lovely suite of his own adds to the attractiveness of the programme.

Miss Caroline Clarke, who assists Mr. Nevin, is a charming singer, who has been heard many times this winter in Boston, at concerts remarkable for their critical and exclusive character. We have been fortunate enough to hear the programme, printed below, and assure all lovers of beautiful music that we remember it as one of the most delightful concerts of the year.

The course will end upon April 23, with Prof. Carl Baerman, whose programme we will print next week.

Programme for April 16:
Fantasia and Fugue, . . . Raff
From Suite op. 51. . . Schumann
Allergo, op. 3. . . Franz
"In May," . . . Schumann
"Auf dem Meer," . . . Brahms
"Widmung," . . . Grieg
Variations op. 21. . . Chopin
Pavilion . . . Liszt
Eroik . . . Nevin
Mazurka, . . . Rogers
Liebestraum No. 3. . . Nevin
Herbst Gefühle, . . .
"Raff Song," . . .
"Ah, Love but a Day," . . .
"Valzer-Gentile," . . .
Slumber Song, . . .
Intermezzo, . . .
Song of the Brook, . . .

Study of Myles Standish.

The following brief notice of Mrs. Austin's pleasant sketch before a recent meeting of the November Club will be of interest to many of our readers, although somewhat delayed in being published.

Mrs. Jane G. Austin's study of the character and history of Myles Standish, as presented to the November Club at its last meeting in March, showed the doughty Captain in an aspect quite different from that in which we have been wont to regard him. Even according to her showing he seems a puzzling character, almost an unfathomable one. Roman Catholic in his family traditions, and probably never a member of the church of the pilgrims, feeling himself defrauded of his English estates, to which he never relinquished his claim, he seems to have cast in his lot with the Mayflower Company, not so much because he was one with them, as because they had need of him, and his own kindred had wronged him. Mrs. Austin showed how absolutely the little Company depended upon him for military defence, and how, in spite of charges laid against him of cruelty and injustice toward the Indians, he was far less severe in his measures than the Bay Colony, and much more careful to avoid bloodshed and to protect the helpless than are the army officers of to-day. Mrs. Austin's hearers were all sorry to be assured that Myles Standish probably never was a suitor for the hand of Priscilla, even by proxy, glad to know that the only lawsuits he ever instituted were in defence, not of himself, but of dumb animals, and were brought to so much admiration and sympathy for her hero as to feel oppressed by the story of his last years of hopeless and unrelieved suffering, and glad to think of him as laid at rest at last, possibly in the old hill burying ground, from whose side the sea gnaws away grave after grave, and ere this may have swept into its depths the mortal remains of Myles Standish.

Mrs. Austin, herself a descendant of Pilgrim ancestors, and a resident of Plymouth, is an enthusiastic student of all that history or tradition have to tell of the Pilgrims, and her books and lectures owe much of their charm to the use she makes in them of materials hitherto little known.

G. A. R. Birthday.

In obedience to general orders from Commander-in-Chief Veasey the Grand Army posts throughout the country on Monday held services commemorative of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic twenty-five years ago. It started with twelve members, but now numbers over 400,000, there being some 7000 posts in the country, in nearly all of which at 8.30 P.M., Monday night, the comrades stood at attention, as a token of respect to Comrade Stephenson, the founder of the order, while the general orders and the circular letter were read.

Post 90 gathered in their Hall on Essex Street, and it being the regular meeting night of the Sons of Veterans, the latter joined with them in celebrating this event. After the reading of the letter by Adjutant Ballard Holt, remarks were made by members of the Post and Sons of Veterans. The letter was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., March 4, 1891.

COMRADES—Assembled as we are at this moment in one simultaneous post meeting to commemorate the founding of this our beloved order 25 years ago, there are a few salient points of our history which I deem it fitting to call to your remembrance at this time.

Dr. B. E. Stephenson, surgeon of the 14th Illinois Infantry, and Chaplain W. S. Rutledge of the same regiment talked, as they marched under Sherman in Mississippi in '64, of the capacity for good in an organization of veterans, and agreed, if spared, to work out some plan to that end. In March, 1868, they, with others, met at Springfield, Ill., and on the 6th day of April, 1868, the first post was organized at Decatur, Ill.; Comrade Stephenson mustering in the members, and granting them a charter, an exact facsimile of which I send you herewith. The first department encampment was held at Springfield, Ill., June 12, '66, and the first national encampment at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 30 of the same year. Comrade S. A. Hurlburt was the first elected commander-in-chief, Comrade Stephenson having previously acted as such theretofore, and having called together the first national encampment.

The violence of political strife at that time involved the new order more or less and substantially destroyed its vitality, especially in the section of the country where it had its origin, some of the departments being left with nothing more than a mere nominal existence, with scarcely a post in active operation. This was the situation at the time of the second national encampment held at Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1868, and continued till after the death of its founder, Aug. 30, 1871. His dream of an order grandly carrying out his noble conception seemed only a dream; never to be realized.

At this point that peerless volunteer soldier, Logan, took command, succeeded in turn by Burnside, Devons and Hartranft. The nine years of service as commander-in-chief rendered by these faithful and devoted comrades, now all mustered out forever, and the work of the able staff officers of their administrations laid deep and broad the foundations now so wisely built upon, and could Comrade Stephenson have lived till now to share with us the fruits of his years of toil, despondency and disappointment, he would hardly recognize this our grand order, which, when he died, was apparently so near its end. Wisely guarded and carefully fostered, it has gathered strength each year, and to-day occupies a position of character, beneficence and influence second to no organization of our time. The same conservative course can keep it growing a few years more despite our increasing death rate; but those comrades who celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary, 25 years hence, will be few in number. It is therefore for us who now turn with thankfulness to the founder and to the preservers of our order to so conduct its affairs, to so guard it from dissension, and to so keep it true to its immortal principles, that its influence may be felt long after the organization has ceased to exist. In this each comrade has his share, each post its measure of effort, each department its burden, to be loyally accepted, performed and borne, with a deep sense of the privilege as well as obligation that is ours. Forward then my comrades, into the next quarter century, with the one purpose animating us all, to still farther extend our lines and to light our camp-fires yet more widely, not alone for our sakes; but as an inspiration to the new generation. Shipmate, under the union jack; soldier, of whatever rank or arm; marines, gallant as any; all pressing on in this the work of our declining days, elbow to elbow, stirrup to stirrup, yard-arm to yard-arm, heart to heart, all in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Your comrade in F. C. and L.,
W. G. Veasey,
Official: Commander-in-chief.
J. H. Goulding,
Adjutant General.

At each post was exhibited the facsimile of the charter referred to in Commander-in-Chief Veasey's letter.

OBITUARY.

Henry Wood died at the home of Peter Harrison, on Maple Avenue, last Sunday. He was a native of Ireland, and was 58 years old. He had been ill for some time with phthisis, and was obliged to leave his work at the Tyer Rubber Factory last fall. Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at the house, Rev. Frederic Palmer officiating. The remains were interred in Christ Church yard.

Mrs. Enoch Wood, widow of the late Capt. Wood, a life-long resident of Boxford, and well known to many of our old Andover readers, died at the old home place in Boxford on Wednesday, at the advanced age of 94 years. The funeral services will be held on Saturday at 2 o'clock, P.M.

Advertised Letters.

The following is the list of letters advertised April 7, 1891.

Barrett, Mr. R. L.	Howard, J. K.
Chamberlain, John Payson	Pratt, John W.
Cummings, D. M.	Plummer, E. A.
Donovan, Tim.	Perry, E. H.
Edwards, Gerie	Patterson, Mrs. G. Willis
Forrester, Mrs. H.	Parker, William
Gage, Miss J. C.	Tyng, K. S.

The Body found in the Shawheen Identified.

DOUBTLESS A CASE OF MURDER.

This mysterious affair has been the principal topic of discussion during the past week, and several new developments have occurred. An autopsy on the body was held Friday in Lawrence by Medical Examiner Howe and Drs. Chamberlain and Chase. The features were those of an Italian and around the neck was a medal bearing an Italian inscription, also a circular in Italian language in an over-looked pocket in his coat. It was found that the skull was fractured above the ear on the left side, there being a wound four inches long by two wide, making a half inch depression of the brain, sufficient to cause instant death. There was a laceration at the point of the fracture, but otherwise the head was found to be perfect, except where partial decomposition had taken place.

The body was then opened and the lungs, heart, liver, etc., were found to be in perfect order and apparently those of a person who in life was enjoying good health. No bruises other than the one upon the head were found. At the close of the post mortem examination the physicians agreed that death resulted from a blow on the head rendered by some person with a blunt instrument in some manner unknown.

The conjecture that it was the body of the man whose mysterious disappearance from this town, about last December, the TOWNSMAN has already spoken, is now almost an established certainty. His name, however, should have been given as Pasquale di Gergio and not Pasqua De St. John. Mr. Cobb, agent for Contractor Goodhue for whom the Italian was employed putting in service pipes here, recognized the clothing worn and also a pipe which he had given him. Mr. Cobb says that Di Gergio was a sober, quiet, intelligent fellow without enemies, not given to dissipation and was a regular church attendant.

Another fact, which would seem to clearly identify the man, was the unlocking of Gergio's trunk at the Italian quarters by one of the keys found in the dead man's pockets. Other minor facts tended to more clearly prove the identification. Letters found in his trunk gave some little insight into the victim's life. He came to this country about six years ago from Naples, landing in New York, but having friends in Boston came there. He was soon hired by Silas H. Cobb of Quincy for the firm of Geo. H. Goodhue & Co. of Concord, N. H., and remained with them for most of the time up to his death. He had a bank account with the Italo-American Bank of New York, and did business with the Central Banca Italiana 210 North St., Boston.

It is pretty generally conceded that he met his death on the Boston & Maine railroad track near the arch bridge between Frye Village and Lawrence, for the body cast into the Shawheen at this point would quite reasonably land in the place found. District Officer Batchelder and Chief of Police Cheever are working to solve the mystery, but at present the principal clue is the missing man's watch of which they have the manufacturer's number [and a good description]. The need of an Italian officer is quite essential to assist the other officers, and it has been mentioned Officer Rosetta of the Boston police will lend his aid. At the instance of Mr. Cobb, this officer after Gergio's disappearance last December, conducted quite an investigation and arrested an Italian who was said to have been last in the missing man's company, but the evidence was not strong enough to hold him. Since then this man has left Boston and is supposed to have gone to Italy. The remains were interred in Lawrence last Sunday morning.

Sunday Services for April 12.

SOUTH CHURCH.—10.30 A. M. Rev. C. J. Ryder of A. M. A. will preach. Sunday School at noon. Evening service at 7.15.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Morning service at 10.30. Evening service at 7.15. Rev. Frederic Palmer will preach in the morning. Confirmation in the evening by Bishop Coleman of Delaware.

FREE CHURCH.—Sermon at 10.30 by Rev. F. A. Wilson. Sunday School at 12.30. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.15 P.M. Evening service at 7.

CHAPEL.—Morning at 10.30. Evening service at 4.30. Rev. Prof. F. G. Peabody D.D., of Harvard University will preach.

WEST CHURCH.—Preaching service at 10.30 by Rev. Frederic W. Greene. Sunday school at 12 M. Evening at 7 in the vestry, also in Osgood and Abbott districts.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching at 10.30 by Rev. Gardner S. Butler. Prayer service at 7 P.M.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.—Services at 8.30 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. 10.30 A.M. High Mass and sermon by Rev. J. J. Ryan.

BIRTHS.

In Ballardvale, April 8, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Billington.

In Abbott Village, April 4, a son to Mr. and Mrs. David Bailey.

MARRIAGES.

In Ballardvale, April 7, by Rev. Fr. Lynch, Kate Cronin, of Ballardvale, to Jeremiah Cronin, of Lawrence.

DEATHS.

In Andover, April 3, Ann C. Battis aged 80 years and 6 months.

In Andover, April 5, Henry Wood aged 58 years and 10 months.

BALLARDVALE.

Following are the dates of the Bradlee band concerts to be given here this summer by the Andover Band: Monday evening, June 1; Monday evening, June 15; Monday evening, June 29; Saturday evening, July 4; Monday evening, July 13; Monday evening, July 27; Monday evening, August 10; Monday evening, August 24.

Mr. Harry Beely has bought a handsome white horse. It shows great speed and has a pedigree.

Wm. Lawrence left Wednesday night for Seattle, Washington. In recognition of his departure a party was given him Monday night at the home of Wm. Sleath. A large delegation of Odd Fellows were present from Lowell and from this place, and presented him with a handsome silver watch, with chain and charm. Refreshments in abundance were served.

The Cosmopolitan Singing Society had a pleasant "family circle" at their hall last Saturday night. Each member was required to tell a good story. Illness and other engagements kept several of the members away, but it was a great success, and the club will have more of them.

Jeremiah Cronin, of Lawrence, and Miss Kate Cronin, of this place were married at St. Joseph's Church, Tuesday afternoon by Rev. Father Lynch. A reception, which was attended by over one hundred, was held at their home in the evening. Many valuable presents were received. They will live in the old Conway house, which is now owned by Mrs. Cronin.

Joseph Clinton has been at home very sick with pneumonia.

Hardy & Cole are repairing and shingling the Engine House.

There were Easter Sunday School concerts at both the Methodist and Congregational Churches, last Sunday night.

Rev. S. L. Rogers will speak at Bradlee Hall next Monday evening.

Rev. Mr. Barry of Andover will preach at the Union Church Sunday.

Rev. S. L. Rogers was advertised to lecture on temperance, Wednesday evening last, at Bradlee Hall, but he was unable to be present, and his place was filled by Rev. John Noon of Cambridge, Secretary of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence League. His remarks were largely confined to the effects of prohibition in Iowa, where he has lived and worked, and he claimed that prohibition did prohibit there at least. Mr. Small was unable to be present, as he was attending conference.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chubblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cts. per box. For sale by Arthur Bliss.

Abbott Village.

William Warden is now able to walk out.

Geo. Lake of North Andover has taken Robert Miller's place as teamster at Stevens Mill.

A meeting of the Burns Club is called by the President and Secretary for tomorrow night at 7.45. A report of the committee on the revision of the rules and regulations will be given, and other business.

There will be a foot-ball game on the Cricket Field to-morrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, between the Athletics of Lawrence and Andover.

The Cricket Club held a meeting in the Club House, Tuesday night. The committee on the dance gave its report, which showed a balance of \$20 for the Club's treasury.

Frye Village.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Otis Battles were held Monday afternoon at the house, Rev. F. W. Greene officiating. Interment in the West Cemetery.

Mrs. Richard Dodson has been spending the past week with friends in Dover, N. H.

The electric lights in the village failed to give any light at all last evening.

Miss Clara Bell is visiting friends in Boston and Lynn this week.

Mrs. Andrew Callum of Merrimac was in town this week.

F. H. Paige of the Seminary conducted the services in the Hall last Sunday evening.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Some Foolish People.

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in many cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and \$1.00. Trial size free. At all druggists.

100 Ladies Wanted.

And 100 men to call on any druggist for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy, discovered by Dr. Elias Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Everyone praises it. Large-size package—50 cents. At all druggists.

ABBOT ACADEMY
Piano Recitals.

Town Hall, Andover. 1891.

Second Concert:

MR. ETHELBERT NEVIN,
MISS CAROLINE CLARKE

Thursday, Apr. 16. 3.45 P.M.

Third Concert:

PROF. CARL DAERMANN.

Thursday, Apr. 23, 3.45 P.M.

Season Ticket 1.50 Single Ticket 1.

To be had at the Andover Bookstore and door.

Hall open at 3.15 p.m.

S. M. DOWNS, Musical Director.

FOR SALE.

A few more cords of Birch Wood at \$4.50 per cord.

B. F. HOLT.

FOR SALE.

2 YOUNG COWS.—Both giving milk. One Jersey, other Native bred.

JAMES COCHRANE, FENCHARD AVE.

For Sale!

Small pony, smart and stylish, 8 years old, and perfectly sound. Just suited to a dog-cart. Ten days trial given to responsible parties. Address, "C" Box 607, Lowell, Mass.

Pocket Knives.

In the window of a shop on Nassau street there are displayed enough pocket knives to make nearly every boy in New York happy. There are knives of every size and price, from ten cents up to twenty-five dollars. Knives with twenty-four blades and no handles to speak of, and others with beautiful handles and blades made of pot metal. "It is curious," said the dealer, "to watch the manifestations of judgment and taste, or the lack of them, on the part of people who come in here to buy. Some men purchase a knife on account of its appearance, and they are the most profitable customers. The young man who may have occasion to lend his knife to his sweetheart wants something dainty in appearance. The handle must be pretty, and either of pearl or ivory.

"As a rule the man who knows about cutlery gets a knife with a plain buckhorn handle, with not more than two blades, but he wants them of the best razor steel. Many years ago we used to handle what was called a 'dog knife.' The handle was shaped like the body of a dog, and its one blade, which would not even cut a tender conscience, shut up between the legs of the dog. Every boy in those days had a 'dog knife,' but they have entirely disappeared and the youngsters of the present day never heard of them."—New York Recorder.

Help in Hotels.

"If housekeepers would take a hint from hotels," says a hotel man, "they would have less trouble with servants. Hotel men have no trouble in getting all the help they want, though they offer only moderate wages. The difference is not so much in the work as in the hours. In a private house a girl's labors are from the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same, and more too. And if she does happen to get through her work and ventures to sit down her mistress is apt to object. In a hotel a girl has certain well defined duties to perform and after they are performed, as a rule, her time is her own. If some such arrangement could be recognized in private houses the servant problem would be much simplified."—New York Tribune.

STEARNS'!

This is a queer world and it is rightly said that "the longer we live the more we learn." Some never learn, at least, not much. When a man tells you that the price of a piece of goods is seventy-five cents a yard, but—here he whispers in your ear—"you may have it for sixty-two and a half," then beware! Put your hand on your pocketbook, put your watch out of sight and stand away back. He may be honest, but it is best to be on the safe side.

Why does he do it? Not because his conscience troubles him. He knows that the price is wrong and he knows that you know it is wrong. Who does it? No need for us to say. You know. "Always start right and then go ahead." That's the root of our success. Like maxims pave the way. Put a good article on sale at a right price—Presto! it is gone. That's why our buyer is again in New York. That



rare collection of Trig Redders and Natty Coats which we told you about has taken unto itself wings; you'd think so anyway if you saw them go. That's always the way; we never have anything nice but somebody wants it. Just wait till Saturday if you want to see fresh beauties.

Health and activity are the most desirable things in life. Quality and tone are the chief requisites for garments. Ours are acme of tone, the desideratum of quality.

Count the leaves in the forest, the sands on the shore, the stars in the heavens. Then when at leisure begin on our hosiery stock. Your success in this case will be equal to the former. Varieties innumerable Black of course is the prevailing color, but no more will everyone wear black than everyone will have chicken for dinner to-day. Tastes differ. Many are inclined toward the mode and slate shades, others are in love with the gaiter effects—upper half striped, lower half of solid black. Here's a few hints: Solid blacks, in the 25-cent quality, warranted fast black. That's the Daisy make. Not acquainted with that make? Allow us to present you. They don't stop at twenty-five, if you've got higher notions you can climb the ladder of prices as high as you wish. Then there's the Gloria make. No need of an introduction here, it's an old friend of yours. The qualities and prices are nicely graded to the length of your purse and the extent of your desires. The zenith of perfection is in sight at the 39 cent round. It has the substance, weight, and hosiery goodness to be had nowhere else for less than 50 cents at least.



What's your husband's size? Well no matter, whatever it is we've got it among the others. This one lot of Gents' Shaw-knit half-hose, straight goods, will cover nearly one thousand feet, not square feet, but human feet. Only 25c. Bring the children too, we'll turn the "Hose" on them.

A. W. STEARNS & CO.,
LAWRENCE.

MY MOTTO:

QUICK SALES,

Small Profits.

POINTER.

Sirloin Steak, 28c.
Rump " 28c.
Round " 15 to 18c.
Sirloin Roasts 26c.
Rump " 26c.

Rib " 10 to 17c.
Veal 14 to 17c.

Lamb, Mutton, Turkey, Chicken and Fowl at low prices.

Dandelions, Spinage,

Radishes, Lettuce, &c.

Would be pleased to have you

CALL AND EXAMINE.

A. W. Farnsworth, Prop.

GEO. PIDDINGTON,
FLORIST.

I wish to thank my patrons in Andover and vicinity for past favors. Having added another house to my Establishment, I am better prepared to fill all orders. Flowers and seasonable flowers, Funeral and Floral work, Decorative Plants, etc. One minute walk from R. & M. station.

SCHOOL ST., ANDOVER, MASS.

J. P. WAKEFIELD,

Meat and Provisions.

Orders Promptly Filled.

Shop, Abbott Village, Andover.

Mrs E. L. Swanton

Has just returned from the East, her health much improved and is now prepared to work for all wishing Dress Making done at their homes. All orders left at Boarding Place

Willbar's Block, Maple Avenue.

Wanted.

A place as cook.
BRIDGET DWANE,
Andover, Mass.

To Let.

Tenement now occupied by George W. Chandler on High Street. Seven nice rooms. With or without stable. Apply at the House.

For Sale.

A 32-inch Rudge Bicycle, in fine condition Has been run one season. Will sell cheap. Address H., TOWNSMAN Office.



Sunny Slope Poultry Yard.

A few White Leghorn Cockerels for sale, Ropes strain. Pekin Ducks and White Leghorns eggs for sale, both Ropes Strain. Plymouth Rocks' eggs for sale, 50c. per 15. Address, R. B. SMITH, No. Andover Station, Mass.

WANTED: Copying and Type-writing rapid; accurate. Address, LOCK BOX 11.

By GEO. S. COLE, - - AUCTIONEER.

SALE OF

Personal Property

At the John Chandler Homestead in Abbott Village.

Saturday, April 18. 1891
AT 1 P.M.

Property consists of 2 Cows, 2-horse wood wagon, 1-horse farm wagon, 2-horse dingle cart, good carryall, beach wagon, sleigh, pair double harnesses, single, lead and cart harnesses, plows, harrows, and a large lot of farming implements, hay cutter, mowing machine, some household furniture, about two tons of hay. Also two good house lots and various other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms Cash.

ANDOVER, APR. 1. JOHN CHANDLER

PEDRICK & CLOSSON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FINE FURNITURE,

Carpets, and House Furnishings.

Our stock of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining Room Furniture is unusually large, and embraces in addition to our standard styles, many novelties that are both pleasing and useful. Sole agents in Lawrence for the celebrated

STANDARD FOLDING BED,

the only bed that embraces an entire chamber set in one piece. Our NEW CARPETS FOR FALL AND WINTER are very attractive. Goods sold on instalments if desired.

361 Essex Street,

CORNER OF AMESBURY STREET. - - - LAWRENCE, MASS.

Now is the time to have your carpets beaten, and

F. A. DINSMORE'S

is the place to have them done right.

STEAM CARPET BEATING

does not injure carpets as does hand beating, since they are beaten with soft rubber strips and swept by a steam sweeping machine. Naphtha applied hot will destroy moths and their eggs and all disease left in bedding, furniture, carpets, etc. Church's Invaluable Carpet Beating Machine. Also a few pieces of new and second hand furniture for sale.

LOST!

A small pocket-book containing \$3 or \$4, supposed to have been dropped near T. A. Holt & Co's Store, on Thursday. The finder will please leave at T. A. Holt & Co's, for J. G. Russell.

WANTED

Situations by a Capable Cook and second girl. Best of references if required. Address, Box 182, No. ANDOVER DEPOT, MASS.

For Sale!

TWO-STORY Dwelling-House and Ell, Stable, and about five-thirds acre of land, plenty of fruit, of different kinds, shade trees, shrubbery, etc.

Also, Dwelling-house formerly occupied by Dr. Gilbert, on High Street. Stable, fruit, &c.

Box 230.

Feb. 24, 1891. Andover, Mass.

F. A. Dinsmore,

Packing and Storing

Of Household Furniture, &c. Furniture Repaired and Upholstering carefully done.

PARK STREET, ANDOVER, MASS.

For Sale!

IN ANDOVER.

TWO STORY House containing 10 rooms also large barn and woodshed, all connected. A never-failing well of water on premises. About 6 acres of land suitable for house-lots. It is in a delightful location, and has excellent drainage. It is within five minutes walk of the Railroad Station, Churches and Schools, and two minutes' walk of the proposed Electric Railroad. For terms, apply to

Mrs. Muldowney.

Harding Street, - - Andover, Mass.

Kindling Wood

And Shavings for sale by
HARDY & COLE, Andover.

FOR SALE.—House of 2 1-2 stories, four rooms and an attic, good cellar beneath, 10,000 square feet of land. Conveniently situated in reference to schools, churches and railway travel. Location, Belmont Street. For further particulars inquire of W. H. REA, North Andover Depot, Mass.

FOR RENT.

A Tenement of 5 Rooms in Maple Avenue Block.

H. R. WILBUR,
High St.

Mrs. F. E. LEONARD.

DRESSMAKING AND PLAIN SEWING.

Embroidery, Fancy Work.

Residence, First House in Barnard's Court.

WANTED.

Active, honest agents in every town in Massachusetts, for a perfectly safe, equitable and reliable investment company. Liberal terms to smart, energetic persons, quick work, quick returns. The National Provident Association, 130 Tremont St., (room 40) Boston, Mass.

SPRING

MILLINERY.

MISS NEAL,

MAIN STREET, - - ANDOVER, MASS.

NEW STYLES.

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Trimmings.

Careful attention given

Millinery and Stamping; also to Barrett's Dye House and Domestic Fashion Orders.

THE

HYGIENIC

FELT INNERSOLE

SHOE,

IN ALL SIZES AND STYLES, FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, THE MOST COMFORTABLE SHOE MADE.

"Capitol" School Shoe,

TRY A PAIR FOR THE OPENING OF NEXT SCHOOL YEAR.

J. E. Sears,

Bank Block, - Main Street.

FARMERS ATTENTION

NOW

Is the time to order your repairs for

PLOWS and FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

THE

'EUREKA'

Swivel Plow,

With Automatic Clevis and Latch.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Also

North American, Yankee, IXL, Matchless, Oliver Chilled, and Doe Plows.

—FOR SALE BY—

Henry McLawlin.

MR. EDMUNDS RESIGNS

AFTER A SERVICE OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AT WASHINGTON.

It is said that Secretary of War Proctor may succeed him—The Senator's Letter to the Governor of Vermont.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont has resigned, the resignation to take effect Nov. 1 next. The following is a copy of the letter tendering his resignation to the governor of Vermont:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, April 8, 1891.
SIR—Considerations entirely personal lead me to tender to you, as the governor of the state of Vermont, my resignation of the office of senator of the United States, the resignation to take effect on the first day of November A. D. 1891.

This action has been for some time in contemplation and is finally decided on and communicated to you at this time in order that there may be ample time to hear and consider the views of the people of our state in respect to the selection of my successor. In thus terminating my office, relations with the state, I beg to express to her steadfast, intelligent and patriotic citizens, my profound gratitude for the long and unwavering confidence and support they have given me (covering an eventful period of a quarter of a century) in my efforts to promote and defend, so far as I have been able, their honor and welfare in common with that of all the people of the United States.

In closing to be a senator I am proud to continue to be a citizen of our beloved commonwealth, and that I may with my fellow-citizens in private life continue to strive for the maintenance of those principles of liberty, equality and justice, in government, which have, without the shadow of turning, animated them from the foundation of the Republic. I am, very respectfully yours,
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

His Excellency Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Vermont.

Senator Edmunds notified Vice President Morton, the president of the senate, of his resignation in a letter, of which the following is a copy:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, April 8, 1891.
SIR—It becomes my duty to inform you that I have sent to the governor of the state of Vermont my resignation of the office of senator of the United States to take effect on the first day of November next. Accept, sir, for yourself and the senate, my parting salutations—embracing personal good wishes for all its members and a confident good hope for its future as "the sheet anchor of the Republic."

I am, very respectfully yours,
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

The Hon. Levi P. Morton, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

The announcement of the resignation throws light upon the resignation of Secretary Proctor, and which Secretary Proctor could not well affirm or deny until Senator Edmunds had made his decision public. Secretary Proctor will probably be an active candidate before the legislature, which is likely to be called in special session soon after the resignation of Senator Edmunds takes effect. There will be just time to elect a senator in session for the meeting of congress in December, and the energetic war secretary is then likely to be found sitting in the place of the great Jurist.

HYDE PARK, Vt., April 9.—Governor Page has written to Senator Edmunds, accepting his resignation.

THE MYSTERY IS ENDED.

Mr. Donovan Recovers His Abducted Boy and Both are Made Happy.

BATHURST, N. H., April 8.—The boy, Harry Donovan, abducted by Miss Clara Leet from the Wooster school at New Haven, was recovered by his father, Michael Donovan, at the farm house of William Wick, situated in the midst of dense woods near Cornscomb, a hamlet nine miles inland from here. The boy was here till Monday, when he was spirited away. Mr. Donovan having obtained track of the lad he started with Lawyer Daly and Miss Leet to recover him. Daly and Miss Leet approached the Wick's farmhouse, while Donovan kept in the background. Having discovered the boy Daly gave a signal and Donovan rushed in and claimed him. Mrs. Lydia Rankin, the grandmother of the child, struggled for possession of the boy, and a dramatic scene took place. Donovan finally got his child into the carriage and drove back here and stopped at the Dominion hotel until he took a train to New York. The scene between the father and child was very affecting, and the boy was rejoiced at his coming. The boy said he had been roughly used and ill-fed.

Wreck on the Boston and Albany.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 7.—The owl express on the Boston and Albany railroad, leaving this city at 9:40 last night, was wrecked at Lee's crossing, about 1 1/2 miles east of Westfield. The locomotive was thrown down the bank with two mail cars. No passengers were hurt, but Engineer Marshall, Baggage Master Murray and Expressman Howard, were injured. A wrecking train was sent out. The injured were taken to Westfield.

Miss Bayard Marries a Count.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 8.—Count R. Lewenhaupt of Sweden was married yesterday to Ellen, daughter of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard. The ceremony took place at Delmore place, the Bayard home in this city. Right Rev. Bishop Leighton Coleman officiated. The bride wore a complete white costume, with veil and orange blossoms. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony. No bridal tour will be taken.

Baptist No Longer.

BOSTON, April 7.—Rev. Emory J. Haynes, who has for years been one of the leading, if not the leading preacher of the Baptist faith in Boston, last night formally changed his denomination. He is to be admitted to membership in the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. This news will be the cause of much surprise in Baptist circles, as Dr. Haynes had not given public notice of his intention to change pulpits.

A Harvard Man Drowned.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 7.—Sad news awaited Harvard students on their re-assembling for work this morning. Yesterday afternoon while out rowing in a single scull Adelbert Shaw, '99, the stalwart freshman who has been so prominent in athletics this year, and who has been rowing No. 4 in the varsity boat, was drowned.

Salvation Army Suppressed.

BURKON ARMS, April 6.—The police authorities of this city have closed the Salvation Army hall here, asserting that the army is not recognized by the church. The Salvationists have appealed to President Pelligrini, on the ground that the action of the police is in violation of religious liberty.

Death of Thomas Charles Baring.

LONDON, April 3.—Thomas Charles Baring, one of the two members of parliament representing the city of London, died in Rome, yesterday, of exhaustion, resulting from a surgical operation.

WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Which Will Prove to Be Interesting Reading to Tillers of the Soil.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, April 6.

The week has been colder than usual, except in New England, and thence westward over the lake region. The temperature for the season from Jan. 1 to April 3 continues in excess in all districts east of the Mississippi.

The seasonal rainfall continues generally in excess throughout all agricultural districts, except on the South Atlantic and North Pacific coasts, where from 80 to 90 per cent. of the normal rainfall is reported.

The season continues late, and owing to excessive rains, muddy roads and cold weather very little farm work has as yet been accomplished in the northern states. Excessive rains have also retarded work in Kentucky and Tennessee, where the season is reported from two weeks to a month late. Grass and wheat in these two states are doing well, but the snow and freeze will probably injure fruit, as trees are reported in bloom.

The weather for the week has been more favorable in the Gulf states, where little rain and much sunshine has enabled farmers to complete the planting of the corn crop and continue the planting of corn and rice. Fruit is reported in good condition in the Gulf states.

Heavy rains have continued in the south Atlantic and middle Atlantic states, with very little sunshine; these conditions being unfavorable, the season being from two to three weeks late, all states reporting dry weather and sunshine badly needed.

The week closed in New England with heavy snow which extended over eastern New York.

Reports from California indicate that the weather for the week has not been favorable, although as yet no damage is reported. The absence of precipitation and dry north winds retard growth and make the ground. Rain is greatly needed in grain districts where crops are turning yellow in foot-bills. Prospects for fruit reported as good. In southern California crops are coming forward favorably; sugar beets satisfactory to planters.

BENT ON SATISFACTION.

An Angry Mother Bawls a Girl for Abusing Her Child.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 9.—Last evening Mrs. Edward Williams met Ethel Ayers, a girl 16 years of age, near the post-office, and, drawing a saw from under her clothing, proceeded to lash her until a police officer stopped proceedings. The Ayer girl recently worked for Mrs. Williams, having charge of her 2-year-old boy, and while thus employed is said to have mercilessly abused the child. The mother being unable to obtain redress by law, took the matter in her own hands and last night administered a severe thrashing. Mrs. Williams was taken to the police station, but the officers, on learning the facts, released her.

Belief That Secretary Proctor will Resign.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The resignation of Secretary Proctor, it is believed, will be followed at the close of the government fiscal year, June 30, by the retirement from the cabinet of Hon. Redfield Proctor, the secretary of war, who is regarded as the probable successor of Mr. Edmunds in the senate. Secretary Proctor, it is said, has already begun to shape the business of his department to that end. Yesterday the rumor was current that his abrupt return from the Pacific coast was due to the fact that he had determined to resign and at once return to Vermont, but it is not generally believed that he will be in such haste to sever his connection with the administration.

Hotel Keeper Sent to Jail.

DOVER, N. H., April 9.—At the last term of the Belknap county court, W. Henry Shackford, hotel keeper at Mount Centre, was indicted on five counts for keeping liquor on sale and fined \$300, and on two others was held over. His place was vacated recently and \$1000 worth of liquor taken. He was sentenced to three months in jail and to pay costs.

Beaten to Death.

DOVER, N. H., April 8.—Mrs. Mary Bennett, who was assaulted Saturday by John Moulton, is dead. She made an ante-mortem statement, which will not be made public at present. Dr. Ham states that the woman was wounded in a terrible manner and that the beating caused her death. Moulton is at large.

Australian Ballot in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., April 9.—The action of both branches of the legislature in voting to adjourn on Saturday indicates clearly enough that the present session is near a close. The most important feature of yesterday's work was the passage by the senate of the Australian bill. This will be engrossed and signed by the governor to-day.

He Labored for Love.

SEYMOUR, Conn., April 9.—Rev. Sheldon Davis, a retired Episcopal clergyman, died here, aged 78. He graduated from Trinity in 1837, held one rectorship at Poughkeepsie and spent the balance of his active life as state missionary in New York and Connecticut. It is said that he never accepted a salary, but gave his services freely.

Sleep Fast Contest Ended.

DETROIT, April 7.—George Cunningham has completed the sleep fast of 108 hours. He was the only one of the contestants to complete the prescribed limit. Townsend, the old-time pedestrian, avoided sleep 150 hours and then collapsed. He exhibits strong symptoms of insanity.

Bay State Will Be Asked for \$175,000.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The six members of Massachusetts legislature, who were sent here to make a personal investigation into the plan scope of the World's fair, say they will recommend an appropriation for the legislature of the Bay State of at least \$175,000.

Calais Goes Republican.

CALAIS, Me., April 7.—The municipal election was without excitement. Both parties made a determined and successful effort to poll their full vote. C. A. McCullough (Rep.) received 603; A. H. Woodcock (Dem.) 387. The board of aldermen is solidly Republican.

Returned Without Receiving Promises.

BOSTON, April 8.—The principal firms in the electrotyping business in this city are out with a signed card stating that their striking employees returned to work voluntarily, as individuals, at the same wages as were paid before the strike, and with no promises or guarantees for the future.

For Phillips Brooks.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 4.—At the annual meeting of the St. John's church, John H. Stacy and May Russell Strong were chosen delegates to attend the diocesan convention at Trinity church, Boston. It is said that both gentlemen favor Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks for the bishopric.

All the London papers publish long obituaries and eulogies of P. T. Barnum.

LEFT TO DIPLOMATS.

EXCITEMENT OVER BARON FAVA'S FIASCO IS SUBSIDING.

A Great Financial Crash Would Follow Any Measures Imperiling Peace—Premier Rudini Becoming Pacific.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The excitement over the Italian affair has almost completely subsided. Secretary Blaine is not yet prepared to make public anything throwing additional light on the situation, and unless there should be, contrary to all expectations, another bombshell as sudden and startling as the recall of Baron Fava, it is probable that the Italian entanglement will not again be a subject of all-engrossing public interest and that it will take the usual tedious course of diplomacy.

FAVA MADE A MISTAKE.

Financial Crash Would Follow Should Italy Attempt to Go to War.

PARIS, April 6.—The conflict between Italy and the United States continues to attract attention. Sig. Raquet, a former Garibaldian, now editor of *L'Espresso*, the organ of the Italian colony here, said in an interview: "Of course there will be no war. The Republicans in Italy, who form a powerful minority, entertain a friendly feeling toward America and would consider a war with the United States simply an attempt to discredit, in the eyes of the Italian people, Republican institutions. A recent meeting of Italians in Paris discussed the New Orleans affair and, while everybody repudiated the conduct of the lynchers, nobody approved the action of the Marquis di Rudini. Baron Fava was greatly blamed for creating the difficulty. He is an aristocrat and is not in sympathy with Republican institutions. His report to the Italian cabinet, doubtless, colored by his own antipathies, precipitated matters. The Epoque faithfully reflects the feelings of Republican Italy in advocating arbitration. According to our view, nothing ought to be done to embarrass Mr. Blaine in his efforts to effect an early and pacific settlement." Sig. Raquet's view of the situation does not cover a potent factor which has given the Italian government good reason to pause in its hostile negotiations. Financial houses here, having the closest relations with Italian houses, state that in Italy widespread commercial troubles, long chronic, are becoming critical, and that apart from Italy's overwhelming debt, which would disable her in an attempt to go to war, unless backed by other European powers, any measures imperiling peace would produce a general financial crash. (Already an effect of the American-Italian difficulty is felt in the hesitation of French financial houses to proceed with the negotiations pending for the prospective Italian loan, in which German houses are also concerned.)

RUDINI INTERVIEWED.

The Italian Premier Says He Has No Intention of Pushing Any Demands.

BOSTON, April 6.—The Herald prints a special from Rome which says: "An eminent friend of Rudini's asked him yesterday how he felt toward the United States. The prime minister's reply was that he harbored none but the most friendly feelings toward the United States government, and that these feelings had not been disturbed by recent events."

He said that he had no intention of pushing any demands, and was content with having taken one positive step as a protest against what he was led to believe at the time was a neglect on the part of the United States government to protect the lives of the Italian citizens in America under the provisions of the treaty. He expressed himself as aware that to do any more than justice would be a grave error on his part, as he had perfect confidence in the sincerity and justice of the intentions of the United States government. What-ever it may be, I am quite sure that a settlement thoroughly satisfactory to both parties will be made, and that the friendship that binds the two nations will remain unalterable and secure."

IS PARNELL MARRIED?

Rumor Has It He Wedded Another Than Mrs. O'Shea.

LONDON, April 7.—A sensation was caused in the lobby of the house of commons last evening by a rumor that Mr. Parnell has been privately married since the O'Shea divorce proceedings. According to this rumor, the lady whom Mr. Parnell married is not Mrs. O'Shea. Several Parnellites in the house of commons were interviewed on the subject, but they refused to say more than that the mystery of their leader's inner life, often referred to recently as certain to clear Mr. Parnell's character, will shortly be explained.

'Twas an Act of God.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Thomas L. Long used the Pennsylvania railroad for \$500 damages for two trunks lost on the express which was demolished by the flood at Conemaugh. Justice Wilson in his charge yesterday directed the jury to find a verdict for defendant, as he said the trunks and the car in which they were being transported by the railroad company were demolished in an unforeseen disaster, which came under the heading of an act of God, for which the railroad company could not be held responsible.

A Saving to the Government.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The secretary of the treasury has decided to fill the fifteen vacancies existing in the grade of third lieutenant of the revenue marine service by the appointment of graduates of the United States naval academy in excess of the number required by the naval service. This action will do away with the necessity of re-establishing the marine training school which was formerly maintained at an annual expense of \$30,000.

An Exploded Boiler's Flight.

PITTSBURGH, April 6.—The boiler of the West End Gas Company exploded. The boiler was an upright one and it went straight up through the roof over Foley's livery stable, which is three stories high, and then over a row of frame buildings, in the rear of the stable, and up into a lot on Steuben street, a distance of about 500 feet. No one was in the building when the explosion occurred.

Good!

MONTREAL, April 9.—J. R. Roberts and Isaac Bastian, charged with waylaying and assaulting school children, were each given twenty-five lashes on the bare back in the jail yard yesterday. They will receive twenty-five more, each, later on.

WAS KNOWN BY ALL.

Death of Hon. Phineas T. Barnum, the World-Famed Showman.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 8.—Phineas Taylor Barnum, the veteran showman, whose name long ago became a household word both throughout this country and in Europe, died peacefully at his home at 6:32 o'clock last evening, aged 81 years. For several days past his immediate family have entertained grave fears for his recovery, but it was not until Monday evening when an alarming change for the worse was apparent. During the period of Mr. Barnum's sickness of over twenty-one weeks, in which he has been confined to the house, he has slowly but gradually become weaker and his decline has been perceived by those of his immediate family. The change Monday night, however, was so perceptible that his family became alarmed and immediately telegraphed his daughter, who reached his bedside yesterday and was present at his death.

During his entire illness Mr. Barnum has been down stairs only twice, although sitting up much of the time, and being cheerful and conversationally inclined. During his illness the physicians have been careful about administering morphine or sedatives of any kind, through fear that they might produce ulterior ill effects. Mr. Barnum spoke of this, and said that when all hope was gone he wished to be given sedatives which would allay his pain and make his passage from this world to the next as peaceful as possible. Mrs. Barnum has been an almost constant attendant at the bedside of her dying husband, and carefully watched every perceptible change. Mr. Barnum never rallied from the comatose state in which he fell yesterday afternoon, and died apparently peaceful and happy. When the end was reached, Mrs. Barnum said: "All is over." She, with the rest of the family then withdrew from the room.

FOR \$10,000 EACH.

Six Old Monitors Could Be Put in Fighting Trim in Thirty Days.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The rumors of war of the past week presented to the navy department the problem of the capacity of the service in a moment of emergency, and inquiry developed power in a direction hitherto undiscovered, apparently, for none of the recent reports emanating from the head of the department has reckoned the "old monitors" as a part of our protective navy.

Of the thirteen low freeboard, single-turret iron monitors built in 1862, all carried on the navy register as "in ordinary," it is found that six could be put in fighting order within thirty days at an average expense of \$10,000.

These monitors are the Nantucket, at the New York navy yard; the Nahant, at the Philadelphia navy yard; the Philadelphia, at the Philadelphia navy yard; the Nantucket, at the Nantucket navy yard; the Nahant, at the Nahant navy yard; the Philadelphia, at the Philadelphia navy yard.

Was a Soldier and Writer.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Gen. Albert Pike, grand commander of the Scottish Rite Masonry of the southern jurisdiction, and the chief of the Royal Order of Scotland in this country, died last evening at the home of the supreme council of the order, where he had lived for several years. The cause of death was a paralysis of the organs of the throat, which has prevented him from taking either food or drink since March 21. It is said that Gen. Pike has appointed Josiah H. Drummond of Maine as his successor as head of the Royal Order of Scotland, and it is probable that his successor in the Scottish Rite will be Surgeon General J. M. Brown of the navy, Thomas H. Caswell of California or Thomas M. Dudley of Kentucky.

Butler's Claim Adjusted.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Gen. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts received from the United States treasurer yesterday \$370,000 in settlement of all claims growing out of the purchase by the government of the property owned by him at the corner of New Jersey avenue and B street, Washington. The property is improved by a large granite building, which will hereafter be used for the work of congress.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, April 4.
Flour—Good. Fine and super, \$3.00 to 4.00; extra second, \$2.50 to 3.50; Minnesota bakers, clear and straight, \$2.00 to 3.00; winter wheat, straight and rolled, \$2.10 to 3.00; winter patents, \$2.80 to 3.50.
Corns—Uncertain. High mixed, 65c to 68c; steamer yellow, 50c to 55c; steamer mixed, 45c to 50c; No. 2, 45c to 50c for good, with off lots as to quality.
Wheat and Flour—Firm. The quotations are: Louisiana, fancy, 95c to 1.00; fair to good, 85c to 95c; ordinary, 75c to 85c; fair to good, 65c to 75c; Chicago mixture, 75c to 85c; bright, 90c to 95c; choice, 95c to 1.00; fair to good, 85c to 95c; Eastern wheat, fair to good, 65c to 75c; good to choice, 75c to 85c; fancy 10c to 11c.
Butter—Fair. Western extra creamery, 20c to 25c; fancy well known marks higher; first and extra first, 20c to 25c; extra imitation choice, 20c to 25c; factory choice, 20c to 25c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 20c to 25c; extra first, 20c to 25c; eastern creamery, 20c to 25c; New York and Vermont dairy, fresh, 20c to 25c; held dairies, 20c to 25c; low grades, 15c to 20c; jobbing price, 10c to 15c higher.
Cheese—Steady. Choice northern, 11c to 12c; western 11c to 12c; eggs, 12c to 13c; jobbing lots are 1 1/2c higher; Liverpool opened after the holidays at 57c.
Honey—Better. Eastern, extra, 10c to 11c; fancy new by stores higher; first, 10c to 12c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 11c to 12c; western, 11c to 12c; Michigan choice, 11c to 12c; southern choice, 11c to 12c; jobbing price, 10c higher.
Potatoes—Firm. With a very fair trade. Quotations are: Boston, 10c to 11c; fancy, 11c to 12c; New York, 11c to 12c; Vermont, 11c to 12c; New Hampshire, 11c to 12c; Maine, 11c to 12c; Dakota, 11c to 12c; California, 11c to 12c; and New Hampshire burbank and stars, 11c to 12c; Maine and New Brunswick, 11c to 12c; P. E. I. Channovers, 11c to 12c; Scotch, 11c to 12c; 10c per sack; Jersey double head extra, 25c to 30c to 35c.

Waterbury Cattle Market, April 8.

AMOUNT OF LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Swine
This week	2407	1474	10,000	10,000
Last week	2407	1474	10,000	10,000
Year ago, April 8-11th	2407	1474	10,000	10,000

	Sheep	Lambs	Swine
Maine	100	400	100
New Hampshire	100	400	100
Vermont	100	400	100
Massachusetts	100	400	100
Western	100	400	100
Total	400	1600	400

	Sheep	Lambs	Swine
Number of cows over different roads—Boston and Lowell	100	400	100
1st Prices of Market Beef—A few choice \$7.25 to \$7.50; 1st quality \$6.75 to \$7.00; 2nd quality \$6.25 to \$6.50; 3rd quality \$5.75 to \$6.00; 4th quality \$5.25 to \$5.50; 5th quality \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6th quality \$4.25 to \$4.50; 7th quality \$3.75 to \$4.00; 8th quality \$3.25 to \$3.50; 9th quality \$2.75 to \$3.00; 10th quality \$2.25 to \$2.50.			

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KEEP YOUR EYE ON

BLAINE

Send to the undersigned for pamphlets telling you about Blaine, Puget Sound and the new state of Washington. Puget Sound offers greater inducements for capital than any other point in the world. If you do not believe us ask someone who has been here. Population of Blaine in 1880, 75; 1890, 2100. Complete system of electric lights; water works; ten miles of twelve-foot sidewalks; six miles graded streets; two national banks. The future port of entry between two great nations. Best land-locked harbor on Puget Sound. Has four of the largest Trans-Continental Railways. The Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railways are just completed here. The Northern Pacific is only 15 miles away and with the Union Pacific is coming as fast as men and money can build. Now is the time to buy lots and blocks and realize on the great rise in value.

We are the largest owners of the townsite. We offer to the public a portion of our property. Lots range from \$75 to \$1500. Lots are to be taken from water front, \$75 and \$100; corner \$10 extra. Choice lots inside eight blocks from post office, \$100, \$125, \$150, \$200, and \$250. Corners \$25 extra. All these are choice business or residence, and in any other city of equal importance they would bring \$300 to \$500. These prices are subject to advance without notice.

L. H. GRIFFITH, Pres.

Address: NEW ENGLAND LAND AND HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT CO., OCCIDENTAL BLDG., SEATTLE, WASH.

THE INTERNATIONAL CITY

Gateway of 2 Great Nations

Where Commerce Moves with Tide and Rail

TERMS: One-third down; balance one year in equal monthly payments. Now is the chance for investors, teachers, farmers, clerks and every body who cannot come here, to make money. You get exactly the same terms as given at our office here and in Blaine. No deviation. By remitting ten dollars by draft, registered letter or express, at once, we will secure you a bargain and the best unsold lots will be selected for you. If you delay it may be too late.

Estimate: Every bank and business firm in Seattle; Washington National Bank; Hon. R. O. Graves, President and Ex-Ambassador U. S. Treasurer; Ex-Governor Eugene Semple, Seattle; First National Bank; Blaine National Bank and Chamber of Commerce, Blaine, Washington.

OFFICE OF L. H. GRIFFITH, REALTY AND BANKING COMPANY, Paid in Capital, \$200,000. SEATTLE, WASH., March 17, 1901.

To GEO. E. MAXWELL, Esq., Minneapolis.

Dear Sir:—From a personal acquaintance with the officers and directors of the New England Land & Harbor Improvement Co., of Seattle, Wash., I take great pleasure in stating that they are men of energy and integrity, and I feel justified in recommending them to the public patronage. Further than this, I believe they have the disposition as well as the ability to fully carry out all agreements they may make.

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MIGNONETTE.

We stood beside a meadow still,
I clasped your hand in mine;
The wind came softly from the hill
And brought the scent of pine.

The birds sang love, the lover sang
Came o'er the peaks of mist
With eager feet, and, hastening down,
The valley's lips he kissed.

I looked into your happy eyes,
Such love light there did dwell,
'Twas like a glimpse of Paradise,
And then your lashes fell.

And then your trembling hands undid
The flowers that you wore,
And, with your lovely face half hid
And blushing more and more,

Upon my coat you pinned a spray
Of fragrant mignonette,
And said, "This happy, happy day
Will you, sweetheart, forget?"

Dear heart, since then, still side by side
We've trod life's path together,
And love, since then, has been our guide
In fair and stormy weather.

I look into your eyes divine,
The same love light is there,
That wondrously did in them shine
That summer morning fair.

Ah, can I, then, forget the day—
The best of memory's store—
When, with your heart, you gave the spray
Of mignonette you wore?

—Ingram Crockett in Frank Leslie's.

A YANKEE TRICK.

As a soldier under two governments I have fought Sepoys, Boers, Hottentots, Maoris, Indians, Malays and civilized white men, but for real, downright ferocity and dogged perseverance I give the medal to the Afghans. Such a thing as cowardice is unknown among them. They are ready for a fight at a moment's notice, and they can stand the cold steel and grape and canister longer than any white troops I was ever opposed to. They are fanatics to the last drop of blood, and when an enemy fully believes that death on the battlefield means eternal praise for his name and eternal rest for his soul, he becomes doubly dangerous.

In the march to Cabul, which won laurels for the British arms only that they might be covered with the disgrace of bad diplomacy, we found the Afghan on his own soil and on battlefields of his own selection, and though we could drive him in every instance, each victory cost us some of the best blood in the English army.

One of our outposts, as the column was encamped in the Coota valley to recruit its strength and bring up supplies, was nine miles to the north, where it covered a strategic point. A detachment of 100 men was kept there for fifteen days, being relieved every five days, and I went out with the last detachment. We were all infantry, and we had 100 rounds of ammunition for our muskets.

The post was not in the valley, but up among the hills, where it covered three different passes, and it was a terribly lonely spot. It was among the ruins of an old temple, and the first companies holding it had used the great blocks of stone to build a fort. This structure was about 100 feet square, crowning a steep hill, and the walls were about twelve feet high. Two sides of it were the walls of the old temple strengthened a little, and while it was a rude affair, as a fort it was a stout and safe retreat in case of a few men being hard pressed.

The blunders made in that historic campaign are too numerous to be recorded. The most impartial historians are agreed that incompetency was the leading feature. We had been at the post two days when the captain in command took fifty of the men for what he called a reconnaissance up one of the passes to the north of us, and at the same time sent twenty-five men on another fool's errand to the east. We had been put there simply and solely to prevent the enemy from coming down the pass right at our door and entering the valley. What was beyond us did not matter. There was muttering among the men as they were marched out, each carrying twenty-five rounds of ammunition, and they called "farewell" to the twenty-two of us left behind. Half an hour after they had passed out of sight we heard sharp firing to the north and east, and not one single man ever returned to us. They were ambushed in the defiles and slaughtered, just as might have been expected.

On this very same day the main army decided to advance. A courier was dispatched to notify an outpost, but he never reached us, either turning back through fear or having been picked off by some concealed rifleman. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the natives appeared in large numbers, both above and below us, and then we knew what had happened; indeed, they taunted us with the annihilation of our comrades, and gave us the news that the main column had moved on and deserted us. An old sergeant, who had passed twenty-two years in the service, was in command of us, and as soon as he fully realized the disaster which had come about he called the men together and said:

"We have no choice in this matter. A thousand men could not push their way down into the valley now to try and overtake the column. We must remain and do what we can."

"But what can we do?" asked a corporal.

"Die!" replied the sergeant. "That's what we were sent out here for, anyhow. We are twenty-two to hundreds and thousands. We must kill as many of the devils as we can and then lie down ourselves."

There wasn't a glimmer of hope. We knew the Afghan. In that long and bloody campaign neither side bothered with prisoners. If we captured one, ten, fifty or a hundred it was puff!

bang! and they were left lying dead as we marched on. If one of our men fell into their hands his head was lopped off or a spear sent through him before he could wink twice. They'd have the life of every man, even if they yielded up twenty lives for one. Some would follow on after the column, but hordes would be left behind to harass the outposts left along the line of communication.

It stood up in hand to make good use of the few hours left to us. The Afghans were elated and excited, and showed no disposition to attack that evening, but we knew the morrow would open a siege which might last until there was no longer a man to defend the fort. As there were five days' rations for 100 men, the twenty-two of us had close upon a month's provisions. As for water, there was a spring bubbling up within the fort, and all the preparations we could make consisted in strengthening the position. During the night we built a bomb proof, hauled in a large supply of firewood, and not one of us got a wink of sleep. Day had scarcely broken when we found ourselves surrounded by at least a thousand natives. The first move on their part was to demand a surrender. This was promptly refused, and musketry fire was then opened on the fort. We made no return, but avoided the portholes as much as possible, cooked breakfast, and most of the men slept until noon.

I told you our fort was on the crest of a steep hill. The earth slanted away from it in all directions for about forty rods before there was any cover for an enemy. So far as musketry was concerned, they might blaze away for a year and not hurt any one, but we knew they would soon bring up field-pieces against us. There was only one spot where they could plant the guns to get the proper elevation on us, and that was just opposite the north center of the fort, on a little plateau forty feet above the traveled trail. During the day we backed this wall with other blocks of stone, and made it as secure as circumstances would permit, and when night came the enemy had fired 5,000 bullets at us without inflicting the least damage.

We hadn't the lumber to build platforms around the walls, but we had sufficient to build three lookout stations at three corners, and there sentinels took their stations when darkness fell. What we feared was a night attack with scaling ladders, and that was exactly what they were planning for. Instead of taking time to make ladders, however, they made a rush on us about 1 o'clock in the morning with a detail of men, carrying long poles to rest against the walls. The sentinels gave us timely notice, and standing on blocks of stone so as to bring us nearer the enemy as he showed up on top of the wall, we tumbled him off with bullet and bayonet so rapidly that he drew off in great confusion.

That attack was a good thing for us. The enemy gave us credit for three times our actual strength, and therefore decided to move with more caution in the future, and it gave us the idea that our position could be defended against big odds. During the next day the Afghans kept up a slow and irregular fire against us, simply wasting their lead, and all the men, except those on necessary duty, were permitted to sleep. When night came again we discovered the cause of their apathy. We plainly heard them clearing away the small trees on the plateau and using the spade, and knew that they were going to plant artillery to use against us. The artillery branch of the Amer's service was very weak, the guns being of light caliber and the ammunition generally poor, but no one could doubt that if a gun or two was got to bear on us, and the enemy would keep pegging away, the shot and shell would in time effect a breach.

We had above 6,000 rounds of cartridges, as our slaughtered comrades had left three-quarters of their store behind them, and the sergeant ordered us to man the ten portholes on that side and keep up a steady fire on the plateau. It was firing at random in the darkness, but we doubtless knocked some of them over, and quite certainly delayed the work. When morning came we could see that they had cleared the ground and begun to throw up a small fort to hold the guns. Our fire had driven them off. During the day they made bullet proof screens of boughs and mats and paid us but little attention. When night fell they set up their screens and worked behind them, and though our fire might have inflicted some slight loss, it did not prevent them from getting two guns in position. They had an earthwork six feet high to protect the gunners, and as the sergeant looked out and saw what had been done he grimly said:

"Well, we shall have a few days less to live."

While we were at breakfast the guns opened fire with solid shot. They were only forty rods away, and yet the gunnery was so poor that the first nine shots were thrown away. When they began to strike, however, we realized the damage they might inflict. The stones were but little harder than sandstone, and while too heavy to be hurled down they flaked and crumbled under the impact. We manned the portholes and fired at the embrasures, and in this way we choked though we could not silence the fire. They got the guns trained on one particular spot, and before night came we knew they could breach us in two days more. As darkness closed in their fire was suspended. They could see the progress they had made, and there was no need of hurry. We had with us a native born Yan-

kee who had fought under almost every flag and taken the oath of allegiance to four or five governments, and early in the evening he noticed him overhauling the pile of poles we had dragged in for firewood. He at length selected out four or five which had all the spring of American history, and then unfolded his idea to the sergeant. It was simple enough, but no one but a Yankee would have ever thought of it. We first laid five short poles on the ground and pinned them fast. Then three feet in rear of them we elevated five other short poles about two feet from the ground on crotches. When the end of a long pole was put over one of these and rested against the one on the ground we had what would have been a spring board, if there had been any board about it. We then nailed box covers to the other ends of the poles, made ropes fast to bend them down, and we had a principle made use of in war 1,600 years ago.

Now, then, pull down the end of the pole, place a stone on the pan, and let go, and the spring sends the stone flying sky high, to come down with a crash on somebody's head. In an hour we had the five ready and playing away, there being plenty of broken stones in the fort for ammunition. There was spring enough to the poles to throw a five pound stone sixty rods, and we heard sounds to prove that we drove the enemy from a dozen different positions during the night.

The guns opened on us early in the morning, and then a funny thing took place. It may seem almost absurd to you, but I'm giving you only what was officially reported when I say that with our five spring guns, as you might call 'em, we actually drove the gunners out of that redoubt and silenced their fire. After a little practice we could get just the right spring to send the stone soaring away like a bomb, to fall upon their uncovered heads. A jagged stone, weighing from one to five pounds, and falling from a height of fifty or sixty feet, is not to be despised. They tried to get a shelter over them, but with our musketry fire at the embrasures, and our rocks dropping from above, they had to desert the redoubt. Wherever we found a body of the enemy sheltered by rock or thicket to fire on us we trained our Yankee inventions on them, and they had to withdraw.

After the failure of the artillery to breach the walls, the Afghans set down to starve us out. The idea was to wear us out as well, and a fire of musketry was maintained day and night. They probably didn't expect to do any great harm by this fire, but they knew it would keep us on the alert and annoy and irritate. It did have that effect, and they harassed us further by threats of assault. We on our part kept them dodging with our missiles, and I have no doubt we wounded a good many of them in that way. They couldn't make out what sort of guns we had which fired without noise and threw rocks instead of iron or lead, and this puzzle was what prevented them from carrying our walls by assault.

For thirty-six long days and nights we were cooped up in that fort, not suffering for food or drink, but a prey to constant anxiety, and then the second main column came up from the coast and sent us relief. In the light in the pass below the fort over 300 natives were killed, and of the dozen captured alive every man of them expressed a desire to see our strange guns before being disposed of as prisoners were. They were brought inside and permitted to inspect them, and their curiosity was unbounded. Poor devils! They were backed against the wall, not twenty feet away, and shot to death even as their faces still expressed wonder and astonishment.—New York Sun.

Rural Argentina.

All the country traversed by the railroad lines is devoted to pastoral and agricultural industries, and the landscape, with the exception of the hilly district of the Sierra de Tandil and the Sierra de la Ventana, is always the same—bare pampa, with stretches of marshes and small lakes abounding in wild fowl. As for the estancias, towns, villages and colonies, when you have seen one you have seen all, and all are equally unpicturesque.

The life, too, has become less fertile in picturesque incidents since the inclosure of the land with wire fences, which makes the management of the herds much simpler, and enables the estancieros to dispense with the guard of mounted gauchos, who are now to be seen only in the very distant interior. At present the majority of the population has no particular character, being composed of Italian and French immigrants, of Basques with red or blue cloth caps, and a few native gauchos with broad belts constellated with silver coins, long ponchos and wide oriental trousers like petticoats, generally black, but sometimes striped with brilliant colors.

Nowadays, however, the gaucho is losing his individuality, abandoning his peculiar costume, and becoming assimilated in dress and habits with the swarms of miscellaneous Europeans who have peopled the modern Argentine, and made the hundreds of colonies and towns that have sprung into existence within the past ten years. To visit these young centers of so-called civilization is no pleasant task.—Theodore Child in Harper's.

The Truth.

"Just about where was this North river shad caught?" asked the customer.

"Off Wilmington," returned the absent minded dealer.—Harper's Bazar.

THE CARNIVAL AT NICE.

How the Procession of Maskers Appeared to an American Visitor.

Of course the procession of maskers was more imposing on the afternoons of contest for valuable prizes and when no confetti were allowed. Here comes a gorgeously attired prince and elegant courtiers, splendidly mounted and followed by a large company of retainers. Now we have a love sick swain with a guitar, addressing the new moon on wheels in front of him. Then a dozen artichokes opening and closing their petals. We must admire this lovely maiden, covered with daisies, and capable of the character without a single flower, but we need waste no time on that horrid man who thinks he fairly personates a proper old maid and ought to chaperone the young lady. Dudes in silks and satins, and carrying mirrors, brushes and feather dusters, preserve the exclusiveness of their own company.

Very funny is this figure with two heads, two bodies, three legs and a crutch, representing an English admiral and a companion. Next we have a bottle of French wine and a bottle of German beer, with legs, arms and weapons, and fighting incessantly. Peace might be meant by the enormous German giant who follows, smoking a great pipe, but for his jamming boys and girls into the bowl instead of using tobacco. Here comes a full kindergarten, teacher, pupils, house and all. And now a lot of the most waxy, wooden and sawdusty of dolls, giant in race, keeping time with all their limbs, and walking as only dolls can walk, with most laughter provoking stiffness.

Let us look at this sausage factory. A litter of pigs run about on the lower floor and are ready to be seized by the twenty foot workman. He thrusts them, alive, into a hopper on top of the building, and then grinds his mill until hams and strings of sausages come out from the bottom, and, as if this idea were not sufficiently new or carnivalesque, he shows that the product can be put through a second mill and come out in the shape of lively pigs again. An overproud hen comes along with an immense brood of boy size, fluffy, yellow chickens. And here is a whole circus of acrobatic vivid green frogs being put through their performances by a clown who tops the houses. The "Bells of Corneville" chime in with the bands of music and dance merrily.

A society initiates a novice by throwing him high in the air from a blanket. A cavalcade of knights errant attracts much attention, and so do individuals in the character of tailor, shoemaker, ratcatcher, railway agent, patient with toothache and corns, or many another, either commonly known or appreciated solely by the people of Nice. Endless in variety and just long enough in duration, the most satisfactory thing about the pageant is the holiday making spirit plainly evident in both maskers and guests—a happy spirit, unfortunately too distinctly un-American.—Belford's Magazine.

Calligraphist.

"Through persistent push," says a late writer, "almost anything can be accomplished," and the earnestness of Peter Bales, born in 1847, is a fine example. It is recorded of this man that he was one of the first to present a system of shorthand writing, and very certain it is that unusual skill was attained by him in his special line of work. In 1875 he accomplished a wonderful feat of handiwork, arranging within the circle of a single penny the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, Decalogue and two brief prayers in Latin; also his own name, a motto, the day of the month, year of the Lord and reign of the queen, to whom he presented it at Hampton court.

This remarkable facility of pen work received a quaint setting. It was enclosed in a ring with borders of gold, and was protected by a crystal. So accurately traced was every word as to be plainly legible. No marvel that it was greatly prized by her majesty Queen Bees, so eminently fond was she of rare and curious additions to her stock of treasures, and of this offering to her royal highness by "her humble subject" we are assured that she expressed decided pleasure.—Harper's Bazar.

Diamonds Will Burn.

Pearls are carbonate of lime, the same substance of which the shell of the oyster is composed, and are identical with the "mother of pearl," which forms the interior of the pearl oyster shell. A high temperature will reduce any pearl to common lime, and in the heat of an ordinary fire a pearl will completely lose its identity and become a pinch of white powder. All precious stones are injured by a high temperature; the diamond, being almost pure carbon, is completely consumed at a temperature somewhat greater than white heat.

When the Southern hotel was burned in this city a guest left her diamonds in her room. As the gems were large and valuable, careful search was made for them after the ruins had cooled, and they were found, but the intense heat had covered every stone with a white crust where partial combustion had taken place. Rubies, sapphires and emeralds lose their color on exposure to heat, while the semi-precious stones, such as the amethyst, topaz and garnet, are completely ruined by a comparatively low heat.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Not Like Other Boys.

"Was Washington much of a boy for cutting up?"

"No. I think he made his record in cutting down."—Harper's Bazar.

Not Easily Excited.

Professor Cox—let us call him—was thoroughly in earnest as a scientific worker. Every event that he observed was made to add something to his knowledge or to illustrate some truth already learned.

His readiness to make passing events teach practical lessons was well shown by an incident that occurred one day in the lecture room.

Placed before the class was a machine by which some gas was being liquefied in a heavy cast steel cylinder by cold and enormous pressure. Suddenly there was a terrible crash as pieces of the cylinder were hurled violently in every direction. Glass was shattered, plaster knocked down, filling the room with dust, and general havoc reigned.

The condensed gas, suddenly freed from pressure, rushed out like a stream of snowflakes, adding decidedly to the general effect of storm and destruction. Luckily nobody was hurt, but two seconds after the explosion every man in the class was scrambling for the door over chairs, settees and whatever else was in the way.

At the door a few of the students paused, and then they heard Professor Cox calling, in the calmest possible tones, for them to return.

Looking back they dimly saw the professor, a crayon in each hand, standing amid the ruins before the big blackboard, which he was fast covering with the figures of elaborate calculations.

A moment later he began to lecture as quietly as ever, describing fully why the explosion occurred, the amount of work done by it and the different ways in which this work had been expended. In conclusion he said:

"Gentlemen, never be so excited by any event that you cannot observe it closely and draw from it some practical lesson."—Youth's Companion.

Puzzled by the Law.

It is very difficult for a man unlearned and untraveled to understand, in the slightest degree, the customs of foreign nations. George Mabbady, a Copt, born at Jerusalem and educated at an English school there, has for many years served as guide to travelers in the east. Yet after all his acquaintance with "Franks" he fails to understand their customs. "With the Bedouins," contains the following illustrations of his conclusions in regard to an English lawyer and his mode of life:

He proposed going to England and helping me in my office.

"What would you do there, George?" I asked.

"I stand at door with my sword. This man come in; I let him come. That man go out; I put him out."

His main idea is that I must be constantly engaged on murder cases, and that those whom I am opposing must be always seeking my life. He therefore wishes me to be on my guard against avenging knives.

George has been much puzzled to understand exactly what I do when I am at home, and how I earn my living by the law. After much pondering he proposes this question:

"When one man kill another and come to see you, what you tell him?"

"When one man kills another he does not come to me. He runs away. If he is caught he will be hanged."

"But if he bribe the judge?"

"Judges in England do not accept bribes."

"Well, it's different in Syria," says George, with a sigh of perplexity. Life in Syria is to him an open book, but England is too much for him.

Recollections of Harvard Professors.

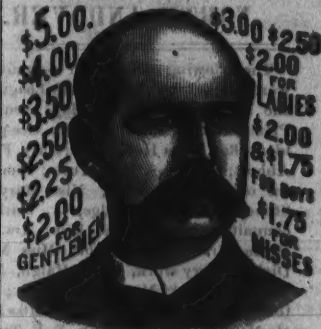
The leading scientific men at Harvard were Agassiz, Peirce and Gould, each not only pre-eminent in his department, but in a certain sense a pioneer. Peirce was the first American to learn modern mathematics, and to teach his countrymen that what they called by that name hardly formed even the beginnings of the subject; and the same may be said of Gould in astronomy. The latter is one to whose encouraging words and efficient help I must ever feel most deeply indebted; indeed, the way in which the man and the astronomer were combined in his person powerfully influenced the direction of my activities, and his Astronomical Journal was the medium through which my earliest efforts reached publicity.

Another teacher by example was Commander Charles Henry Davis, who resumed his former position as superintendent of the "Nautical Almanac" the year after I became connected with it. He united all the dash of the old fashioned navy leader with a kindly courtesy toward men and women of every grade which could not be exceeded.—Professor Simon Newcomb in Forum.

The most profitable trade, some dealers think, is in things that cost nothing, sell for a trifle, wear out or break, and make room for more.

For instance, lamp-chimneys; but there is a sort that almost never breaks, except by violence. It takes some pluck for a grocer or crockery-merchant to sell it. One chimney may last for years; he may starve before he can sell another.

Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh, make that chimney and call it "pearl-top;" there's a string of pearl-like beads on the top of it.



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